The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III, NO. 72 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1915.				
27th March	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
Fri. April	Arabia	8000	....	....
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	....	....
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000	....	....
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th "	Kashmir	4000	....	....

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ikoma Maru	B. Fukuya	2987	18th March	28th March
Kanagawa Maru	K. Higo	6238	31st March	11th April
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	13th April	25th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
Mark Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Baltic"

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber leaving his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7790	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	....	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham	7497	5th June	....

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Single	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	734
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to families, Railway Employees, Hospitals Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientain
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LINGA,"	2,185,	Monday,	29th March	¶ P. B., D. & C. M.
"KASARA,"	1,195,	Thursday,	1st April	§C. M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday	2nd April	Direct

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

§Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 1st April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons on 1st April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, about 4th April calling at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

25th March, 1915.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up	.....	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

G. B. RANDLE,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	Alex. Andrew	28th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 10th May 1915
S.S. "Castalla"	6388	.....	23rd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ...	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

EASTER 1915
AT
CORNAGLIA'S

Chocolate Easter Eggs well decorated and filled with the Choicest Confectionery and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 8.

Empty Cardboard and Satin Eggs in various colours and hand painted, which can be filled with any kind of Sweets and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 10. Also a large selection of Easter Novelties.

EASTER PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA.

Meadows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three percent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1439

BIRTHSTONES

The ancient Egyptian practice of wearing a Lucky Gem or precious stone considered as appropriate to, or symbolizing the influences due to, the month of one's birth, has come down through the ages until the present moment when the custom was never more fashionable in actual practice.

Warm regard for the fascinating old traditions and superstitions very naturally induce many to possess their Birth-Gem Charm, or perhaps their Birth-Stone set in a Brooch, Pendant, Ring, Scarf Pin or one of the many forms of Jewellery now in vogue.

We can supply from a very good selection of loose stones any of the gems as now commonly chosen.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

THE JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	.....	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	.....	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	.....	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£1,175,000.

Head Office.
28, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Costomers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH H...

Post Box 151.

Children make face... castor oil or pills. ... you. Why not gi... table laxative?

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

FREE. FREE.—2-3 feet Calendars for 1915, are sent to any address on receipt of one anna Postage Stamps. Apply to—
THE NATIONAL STORES TRADING CO.,
5784 228/2 Strand Road, Calcutta.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE MILITARY PENSIONERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, Servant Supplying Agency and Military Contractors,—All sorts of goods and provision suppliers.

This Association undertakes the supply of military pensioners for employment under any mercantile firms and the gentry of Bombay and mofusils without any commission.

Trial respectfully solicited. Apply sharp to the

SECRETARY,
No. 3, Carnac Bridge, near Detail Lines,
5856 Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED THREE PAYING GUESTS, in well ventilated bungalow, with modern conveniences, in Byculla Club Road. Home comforts. Excellent table. Apply to "A. H.", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

WANTED—SECOND-HAND ONE FULL COTTON PRESS in working order with finishers Engine, and other machinery referring the press. Apply to the down mentioned address.
SETH MISRIMAL MUTHRALALL,
5806 Bankers, Rutlam.

WANTED—AGENTS and dealers on good commission and salary for the sale of Electric and Acetyline lamps, novelties, watches, clocks and stationery, etc. Apply to—
THE MANAGER,
National Stores Trading Co.,
5784 228/2, Strand Road, Calcutta.

WANTED TWO PROFESSORS OF ENGLISH,—one for Prince of Wales College, Jammu, and the other for Sri Pratap College, Srinagar, Kashmir. Pay Rs. 500—50—700 and house allowance Rs. 50 pm. Applicants will have to teach English upto M.A. standard of the Punjab University. Only Europeans and Graduates of English University should apply. Appointment will in the first instance be on probation for one year to be confirmed on satisfactory work. For termination of service two months' notice on either side will be necessary.

Applications stating age, qualifications with, attested copies of testimonials should be sent to THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, Jammu and Kashmir Jammu.

By Order,
R. D. PANDE,
Secretary, Education,
3310 Jammu and Kashmir State.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of LADY NURSING SUPERINTENDENT (European). Salary Rs. 225 to Rs. 250 per mensem by annual increment of Rs. 5, with furnished quarters, electric light and fans.

Also for two posts of ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 160 per mensem by annual increment of Rs. 5, with furnished quarters, electric light and fans.

Selected candidates will have to join not later than May 1st, 1915.

Certificates of health, age and good character with diplomas of training and testimonials of experience in medical, surgical and obstetric nursing must be forwarded with all applications to undersigned by registered post. No application received after 30th, 1915, will be entertained.

E. A. R. NEWMAN,
(Cantab), Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Surgeon Superintendent,
Nath Pandit Hospital.
Bhowanipore, Calcutta

WANTED.

WANTED a LAW SUPERINTENDENT. Pay Rs. 300—20—400.—Apply to GENERAL-MANAGER RAJ DARBHANGA, Darbhanga. 3314

WANTED at once a TYPIST who can type correctly on Hammond Machines. Apply BLOMENSTOK Co., Times of India, Buildings. 5861

WANTED—Trained Assistant Mistress for the Cathedral Orphanage Boys' School, Lahore. Junior classes, Rs. 100. Provident Fund. Apply HEAD MASTER. 3318

WANTED.—To advance about Rs. FOUR Lacs on Mortgages on substantial properties.. Apply sharp to JAMNADAS and GOVINDJI, Fort, No. 7, Green Street. 5860

WANTED.—Persons searching for employment. Apply for terms of business to KAPOOR and Co., Appointment Agents, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi.

WANTED—For a small family from 1st April. Two rooms with bath-room and a kitchen attached. Locality near about Medows Street. Apply to Box No. 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

WANTED SUPERINTENDENT for a local mill. Those having practical knowledge of all departments need only apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 230 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5839

WANTED a NURSE for LYING-IN-HOSPITAL Small). Must have first class referencess. Pay according to qualification. "Must live on Premises." Apply to Box No. 221, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5830

WANTED a HEAD MISTRESS and a Kindergarten Mistress. Must be trained and certificated. Salaries Rs. 80 and 70 respectively, rising to 100 and 80.—Apply ASSISTANT ENGINEER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Sirsa, Punjab. 8312

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a Ceylonese who has an intimate knowledge of book-keeping and is well versed in accounts of any description. Good references. Willing to accept Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to "E.N.C.," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3392

WANTED for Railway Hospital, Khargpur, B. N. Ry. (1) Nursing Sister, salary Rs. 200 per month. (2) Two Nurses, Rs 180 per month. Free quarters—Applications to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Bengal Nagpur Railway House, Garden Reach, Calcutta. 3313

WANTED a young Englishman with a knowledge of Fire and Marine work to join a progressive European firm. Moderate salary will be given with commission on profits.

Apply with testimonials and state salary expected to Box No. 229, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5853

WANTED.—Matric and VI Standards to revise, without wasting time, the "Tudors" from "Outlines of the Tudor Period."

4 As. (Post extra.)

It contains all facts, lives, questions and explanation of terms.

Booksellers or F. NUSSERWANJI,
5851 105, Frere Rd., Fort, Bombay.

GOOD SENIOR READERS REQUIRED for permanent and temporary establishment of the Government Central Branch Press, Simla. Only experienced senior readers need apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to—
C. T. LETTON,
Superintendent,
Government Central Branch Press,
3311 Simla.

WANTED a competent European Motor Mechanic and Driver for Rail Motor on Kalka Simla Railway. Applicants must have had considerable experience of Motor Car Engines and capable of doing all necessary repairs.

Salary Rs. 100 per mensem (overtime extra).

Only first class men need apply, forwarding copies of testimonials, to—
THE DIST. LOCO SUPERINTENDENT,
3317 Kalka Simla Railway, Kalka

FOR SALE.

MEHTA AUCTIONEER, reputed for profitable sales of landed properties. 5685

SECOND HAND TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ H. P. in good condition Rs. 300 cash. Apply to Box No. 224, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5838

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to dispose off their furniture in lot will find it to their advantage to apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 5612

BONA-FIDE SALE—THIS DAY THURSDAY, 25th inst., at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Valuable household furniture, etc., of Sir James Begbie, Kt., CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers. 5835

FOR SALE.—One LIGHT RUBBER TYRED ENGLISH VICTORIA, recently done up. Also black English leather harness for waler horse. Rs. 500 for both. Apply S. J. SARJANT, Parel Hill, Parel. 5847

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Stable accommodation with syces quarters near GRAHAM & Company Apply to J. B. MISTRY, care of Central Bank, Alice Building, Fort, Bombay. 3310

TO BE LET.

TO LET—From 16th March. A terrace Room with Bathroom E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 512 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 3310

TO BE LET—On Pedder Road, NAROTAMDAS MANSION, belonging to the estate of the late Sir Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Kt. For Rent etc. apply to NAGINDAS P. MEHTA, 18, Church Gate Street, Fort. 5598

LARGE ROOM for two chums or married couple or Single Room for a gentleman, both with electric lights, fans, all latest conveniences, including private bath, etc., in Wellington Lines, near Band Stand. with first class table board and all home comforts, is offered at moderate rates. Apply to Mrs. NIXON, ARTHUR HOUSE. 3381

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re.—Estate of NARANDAS RATTONSEY Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed NARANDAS RATTONSEY of Bombay Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitant a widower unemployed who died at Bombay on or about the 22nd day of June, 1913, and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 9th day of April 1914, to Vithaldas Vasanji Terajani the duly constituted attorney of Tha(kar) Gopalji Valji and Tha(kar) Khimji Kalyanji two of the first cousins and next-of-kin of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Vithaldas Vasanji Jerajani at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai at Esplanade Road, Bombay, his attorneys within one calender month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Vithaldas Vasanji Jerajani will hand over the assets to the person entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 2nd day of March 1914.
MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI.
Attorneys for Vithaldas Vasanji Jerajani.
5614

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of petty stores for works in this District for the year ending the 31st March 1916. They will be received upto 12 noon on the 1st day of April, 1915.

2. Forms of tender etc. can be had from the office of the undersigned during office hours upto the 31st day of March 1915, on payment of Rs. 2/- which will not be returned.

3 The undersigned reserves the right of accepting or rejecting any tender.

4. Earnest money of Rs. 200/- should accompany each tender; and will be refunded after the acceptance of a tender. The contractor whose tender will be accepted will have to pay a security deposit of Rs. 1,000/- in Government Promissory Notes.

5 No conditions or stipulations etc., will be allowed to be made by the tenderer in the tender or schedule of Rates accompanying it and if made, will not be considered.

P. L. BOWERS,
Executive Engineer,
Architectural District.
P. W. Building.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1915. 5854

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

On and from Friday, the 26th instant, the following will be the revised timings on the Matheran Steam Tramway:—

UP TRAINS.

470 Up.	H. M.	472 Up.	H. M.
Matheran dep.	7. 45.	Matheran dep.	13. 45.
Neral arr.	9. 17.	Neral arr.	15. 17.

DOWN TRAINS.

471 Down	H. M	473 Down.	H. M.
Neral dep.	10. 0.	Neral dep.	16. 25.
Matheran arr.	12. 0.	Matheran arr.	18. 25.

2. On Tuesday, the 6th April, 1915, 470 Up will leave Matheran at 7- 35 and arrive Neral at 9-6.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1915.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, SMALL CAUSE COURT AT LAHORE.

CASE NO. 157 OF 1915.

BULAKIMAL BANKERS, of Lahore Plaintiff,
Against,
KARAM ELAHEE, of Bombay, Bhindi Bazar Defendant.

CLAIM FOR RS. 350/-.

IN the above case KARAM ELAHEE C/o Badar Din defendant can not be served in the ordinary way, the case has been fixed for hearing for 6th April, 1915, and if the defendant does not appear on that date proceedings will be Ex-parte.

L. DIVAN CHAND,
Judge,
5855 Small Cause Court, Lahore.

THE INDIAN AND PENINSULAR STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDIAN and PENINSULAR STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Ltd., will be held on MONDAY, the 5th March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard time), at the registered office of the Company, 52, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

All shareholders are earnestly requested to attend.

Note—The notice convening the meeting together with the Directors' Report and the Balance sheet for period ending 31st December, 1915, is also being posted to shareholders.

The Company's ship S. S. Alydos sailed from Bombay with full cargo for Genoa & Miscellaneous goods etc.

Marseilles on 7th instant and the delivery of other steamer Mongolian is expected to be taken in middle of April. 5862.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ANDHERI.

Under the instructions of the owners Messrs. Vinayek Dwarkanath, Gajanan Dwarkanath and Ganpatrao Dwarkanath, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises at Andheri on SUNDAY, the 28th day of March, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalow, outhouses and well, thereon situate at Andheri in the Thana District near the B. B. and C. I. Rly. station, and, fronting on the Andheri Marol Main Road, containing by admeasurement 6,896 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey Nos. 34, 35, 36, 122 and City Survey No. 48 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the said Andheri-Marole Main Road, on or towards the South by fields belonging to Dorabji Gazder, on or towards the East by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Shapoor Adarji Mistry, and on or towards the West by fields and police quarters and which premises are at present in the occupation and possession of the said owners.

Copies of particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to the Auctioneers or Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors.

SALE POSITIVELY THIS DAY THURSDAY, THE 25TH MARCH, AT 4-30 P.M.

URGENT NOTICE.

Auction Sale of "Saboo Palace" which was to take place on SUNDAY, the 21st March, will be sold by Public Auction, THIS DAY THURSDAY, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), and if on that day the reserved price for the whole lot is not obtained then the bungalow will be sold separately immediately thereafter and the sale of the furniture and moveables will commence on SUNDAY, the 28th March, 1915, and the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) each day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A very rare and unique opportunity for Princes, Noblemen and Gentlemen who want a very grand and comfortable palace very richly and tastefully decorated and furnished and situated right near the sea with a charming outlook.

By order of the executors of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the premises THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), when it will be positively sold in one lot and altogether the very handsome and unique architectural and ornamental building formerly known as "Miramar" but at present known as "Saboo Palace" situate at Narayen Dabulkar Road or Landsend Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay together with its rich ornamental and rare furniture, billiard table, platedware, pictures, porcelain China and glassware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues, etc., consisting of: some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany and satinwood cabinets, side boards, dining table, wardrobes, beds, sofas, chairs, all made to especially selected English designs, built by Roberts and Wimbridge and the rest imported from England.

Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered from the well-known makers Messrs. Reid and Barton.

Porcelain ware and ornaments from Doulton's Royal Crown Derby and Co., Coalport, Royal Worcester Mintons, Dresdens and Royal Hungarian.

Best Carara marble, plaster and bronze statues and figures.

English and Indian silver ware and carved ivory pieces. Indian carpets from A. Wyland at Agra made to order; and Axminister stair carpets and rugs of best English makes.

Oil paintings by some well-known painters.

Grandfather and other clocks, imported by Marcks and Co., and others.

Chinese and Japanese furniture inlaid with Mother O'Pearl.

Finest crystal glass and porcelain dinner and dessert services.

The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by a gentleman, who has made it a special study in this particular branch, and cannot be equalled anywhere in India. Should at such sale in one whole lot of the property and furniture, etc., the reserved price which shall be fixed therefor shall not be obtained, then and in that case the bungalow with its lands, gardens, outhouses, and appurtenances and with all the fixtures shall be sold separately and the furniture immediately thereafter on the same day, viz., th 25th day of March, 1915; and the furniture and all other moveables will positively be sold separately on SUNDAY the 28th March, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and on the following days.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned or of Messrs. Payne and Co., or of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the said executors at their office No. 90 and No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, respectively.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 25th March, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPING, &C.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th March, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th March, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD DRAWING, DINING AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE, TABLE ORNAMENTS, GLASSWARE CROCKERYWARE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th March. 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome (made to order) artistic teak and blackwood household furniture comprising dining table, set of dining chairs, handsome hall side and corner cabinets, single and double door almiras, hanging clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, hatstands, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, large chiffoniers, new designed drawing room screens, reclining sofas, writing and dressing tables, office chairs, glass door book-cases, upholstered hall suit sofas and chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, clothes baskets, new designed iron and brass bedsteads, rich Persian carpets, Milner's safe, table ornaments glassware, crockeryware and cooking utensils, etc. The property of Sir James Begbie, Kt.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, TABLE ORNAMENTS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 28th March, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Janjira Chambers opposite the Hotel Majestic Wodehouse Road, very valuable and handsome household and office furniture comprising of dining table, dining chairs, handsome hall side and corner cabinets, spring cushioned drawing room suites of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, single and double door almiras, dressing chest of drawers, mirror back side-boards, hanging cloths and gown presses, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, reclining sofas long arm easy chairs, drawing room screens, cottage piano, musical box, perambulator writing and dressing tables, office chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, clothes, basket, iron and brass bedsteads, carpets, quite new gramophone machine of the best make, glassware, crockery, table ornaments and cooking utensils, etc.

1 rubber-tyred steel-wheel handsome victoria in good order.

The property of D. A. Fenton Esq., Superintendent, Loco. Department, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues are published and the above is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FURNITURE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE (MADE TO ORDER) BY BRESLAU, DEVJI CANJI AND OTHERS; RICH GLASSWARE, CROCKERY-WARE, AND PLATED-WARE, ETC.

On MONDAY, the 29th March, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, "Khatao Mansions" opposite the Band-Stand, very valuable and specially made to order household and office teak and mahogany wood furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggon, meat-safe, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined with plush and silk tapestry, mirror door single and double door almiras, dressing chest of drawers, revolving top office table, glass door, and revolving book-cases, hatstands, clothes and gown hanging presses, mirror back hatstands, Chesterfield sofa, easy and rocking chairs, chiffendale, Louis and fret-work cabinets, marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys, writing and dressing tables, teakwood and blackwood, single and double cots, iron and brass bedsteads, drawing room screens, verandah benches, clothes baskets, table ornaments, table, hanging and hall lamps, flower vases, bronze clock, rich glass ware, crockery ware and plated ware and aluminium pots, etc.

The property of C. H. Bell, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days' before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th March, 1915.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF 200 PACKAGES JAPANESE DRY GINGER.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of March, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Port Trust Godown near Musjid Bunder Bridge the following:—

By order of Sha Harakhchand Shiaya and on account and at the risk of Volua Abdul Hoosein Esq.

200 packages Japanese dry ginger.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot and the purchaser. Further conditions of sale will be read at the time of sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th March, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, PANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 30TH MARCH, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On TUESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "West Ville" on Centre Road, of Colaba Reclamation, Middle Colaba, very valuable plain and carved teakwood and blackwood household furniture, comprising sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meat-safe, rich glass and porcelainware, marble topped tables, fancy teapoys, handsome upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corners, rich carpets, engravings, table ornaments, iron double and single bedsteads, mirror doors almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, book cases, sofas, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Dr. R. S. Navuru, M.D.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th March, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH
Charni Road.
To-Night.
We have the pleasure of announcing the greatest of all the great Films ever shown by us
A QUEEN'S LOVE
FEATURING
MLLE. ROBINNE AND M. ALEXANDRE
MAGNIFICENT COLOURED DRAMA
IN 3 REELS.
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
THE REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE OF VAUDEVILLE
At 6-30 Twice Nightly At 10 p.m.
SPECIAL GALA NIGHT TO-NIGHT.
A GALA VAUDEVILLE DE LUXE PROGRAMME
MISS MAY SHERRARD
The irresistable comedienne will feature the great Marching song
"LEFT, RIGHT," and other numbers
too numerous to mention.
LITTLE MONA
In new catchy choruses.
MISS NORAH MOORE
In a series of popular songs and scenes including the prettiest stage pictures ever presented in Bombay—
"WHEN IT'S MOONLIGHT IN OLD JAPAN"
Our Exclusive Drama in 2 Parts.
THE GOLDEN HEART
A charming story of self-sacrifice
A Thrilling Drama of Real Life
OUR LATEST WAR GAZETTE
By request the Bombay Light Horse Manœuvres and other local Topical films will be shown for another week.
The above programme will be presented only
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW
Look out for SATURDAY NEXT
ANOTHER GALA NIGHT AND ANOTHER CHANGE,
NEW ARTISTES, QUITE A NOVELTY.
Watch for full particulars in to-morrow's advts.

THE ALEXANDRA GIRLS' INSTITUTION
PERFORMANCE.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
Their Excellencies Lord & Lady WILLINGDON
The Pupils of the Alexandra Girls' Institution
will give
A GRAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE
In aid of the WOMEN'S BRANCH
BOMBAY WAR RELIEF FUND
AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
Bastion Road, Fort,
On Friday, the 26th March 1915
at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.)
The Programme will consist of National Anthems of the Allies, a cantata in costumes, Action Songs, Musical Drill, Guzarati Play, Recitations, Garbe, Tableaux
&c. &c.
Plan and Reserved Tickets at
Messrs S. ROSE & Co.
Stalls, Reserved Seats at Rs. 4 & Rs. 3
Dress Circle do .. ,, 3 & Rs. 2
Rest of the House at Re. 1 & 8 annas
No Half Prices.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** **Tel. No. 1271.**

A Remarkable Detective Feature.

Full of Sensations and Thrills that will hold all Spellbound.

THE CLUE OF THE BROKEN FINGER.

4000 Feet—In Three Parts.

The most thrilling and exciting detective drama imaginable. One that will keep the eyes of the audience rivetted on the screen from start to finish.

NOT A SUCCESSION OF THRILLS,

BUT ONE LONG THRILL.

The mystery is not unravelled till the last few feet appear on the screen.

Our Special War Picture

WITH A SKIRMISHING PARTY IN FLANDERS.

A most sensational picture depicting actual fighting scenes.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY AND SUNDAY—5-30 to 6-45.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE.

LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE

TO-DAY AT 4 P. M.

Doors open at 3. Commence at 4 p.m.

When two handsome Watches will be given away amongst the children.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT! AGAIN TO-NIGHT!

OUR SECOND

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

New and Startling Novelties by Our All Star Company.

Tons of Merriment by our Funny Clowns.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

FRIDAY NIGHT MARCH 26th.

AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST

A Handsome Trophy will be presented to the competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet on the Pad aided by the mechanic. (Limited to six entries.)

TWO PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

One at 4 p.m. Other at 9-30 p. m.

Children Half price at Matinees only.

Booking at the Circus Tent daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box, 6 Seats..	Rs. 20
Single Seat Box	„ 4
First Chairs	„ 3
Second Chairs	„ 2
Stalls	„ 1
Gallery (Indians only)	As. 8

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half price to Rs. 2 and Re. 1 Seats only.

Our Menagerie is opened daily for a small charge.

W. HARMSTON, Proprietor — R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

THE

Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.

will perform at

EMPIRE THEATRE

On Thursday 25th at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

MUREED-E-SHAK

i. e., Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale" (In Oriental Garb).

Prices of Admission : Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, As. 12 and 6.

Telephone No. 286. C. P. KHATOW, Proprietor.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

Thursday, 25th March

(BANK HOLIDAY)

Morning Session 11 to 6

Friday, 26th March.

The Rink Hall to be used for the

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES DANCE

There will be no Night Sessionfrom 9-30 to 11-30

ChitraShala

ART PRINTERS, PHOTO-ENGRAVERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS

PICTORIAL POST CARDS.—In various colours and in black. Price half-anna and one pice each respectively. Price for gross Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2 respectively.

ROYAL PORTRAITS.—King George and Queen Mary. Price from one to annas four according to the sizes.

ENGLISH ALPHABETICAL CHART.—Mounted on cloth and rollers. Price annas 12 each.

RAJA RAVIVARMA'S.—88 Pictures bound in book form with descriptions underneath. Price Re. 1 per copy.

GAYATRI AND TRIKALSANDHYA.—Four Pictures in colours, Size 15 by 20. Price annas 4 each. Four pictures in lot annas 12.

IMITATION WOODEN FRUITS.—Of different sorts. Price per box Rs. 27.

DELHI IN PICTURES.—In a book form with Illustrations annas 8 only.

Apply for the Price List

WESTERN MANUFACTURING CO.'S BUTTONS.

WHITE, BLACK, RED, & ALL OTHER COLOURS.

Useful for Coats, Jackets, Shirts, &c.

Price 1 to 2 annas per dozen.

Special terms to Merchants.

Manager, Chitra Shala Press, Poona City.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,900

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China
Taiping F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER. Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. C. 9

UNCONSCIOUSNESS IN MUSIC.

A NEW AND ENLARGING EXPERIENCE

Those who depend upon London concert-rooms for their musical experiences are not getting very many of them just now, writes "The Times", but that may not be all a disadvantage, for such as they do get may be the more vital for their rarity. From the performances of the past week two works stand out with a prominence which they would hardly have gained in a normal season—Verdi's *Requiem*, performed by students at the Royal College of Music on Tuesday, and Beathovans variations on a Waltz by Diabelli.

It would be difficult to find two works which are further apart from one another in their musical content than this dramatic and emotional *Requiem* and the 33 studies which subject a rather ordinary waltz tune to a microsocopic scrutiny of every feature. They represent the two sides of music which are always more or less at variance—the unbuttoned expression of strong impulses and the strenuous pursuance of processes of thought. Both are such extreme cases as to arouse certain prejudices in opposite directions. The very name of 33 variations on anything and by anybody is enough to frighten the timid and lash the truculent emotionalist into a frenzy; on the other hand, many musicians who are by no means only swayed by an intellectual sense of fitness have experienced first a shock and then an almost irresistible inclination to laugh aloud when they have first heard Verdi's conception of the "Dies Irae" and the "Sanctus."

Yet most people who have heard the *Requiem* many times have found that without any particular effort on their part it gradually bears down their prejudices; having hurled at it all the epithets of "vulgar, theatrical, and sensational" (all of which things it undoubtedly is in a sense), one realizes that there is something in it in consideration of which these disadvantage are seen to be merely superficial excrescences. It may be the most thoughtless piece of great music ever written but it is great music, and one comes to appreciate its greatness the more one forgets the details in the general conception. The better one knows the picture the further one stands from the canvas to enjoy it.

THE INDEFINABLE QUALITY.

With such a series of pictures, however, as the Beethoven Variations present one must come very close to the canvas in order to get a true perspective. The Diabelli Variations will never of themselves wear down anybody's prejudice against them. You have got to set yourself to the study of them to find them out; not to the study of their technique, though that has an intellectual fscintion for some, but to the study of their characters. Then, after one has paid respect to Beethoven's fertility of intellectual inventiveness, a matter which awakens admiration but still leaves the hearer cold, one finds that here, too, is great music, something immeasurable, but which one feels without being able to define.

So Beethoven impeded here by his intellectuality and Verdi by his sensationalism have something in common after all, which the hearer reaches in them by opposite methods of approach. Both masters have been careless of the first impressions they have produced. Neither has minded his manners as lesser and more self-conscious artists mind theirs. They have not been afraid of misunderstanding, and that is what gives such wonderful expansiveness to these works. So much modern music is essentially self-conscious; the minor composer necessarily takes infinite pains to represent himself to his audience in exactly the right way, and he is anxious to be either arresting or persuasive. But Beethoven and Verdi, because they care for none of these things, give their hearers a new and enlarging experience.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 24th March, 1915, was 30.129 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correct-ign the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd March 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	29.873	Inches.
Temperature of Air	83.1	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.5	„
Dew Point	76.9	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.819	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.2	„
Maximum temperature of Air	88.5	„
Minimum do. do.	77.6	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S, WSW, SSW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	92 miles.	

A Calcutta telegram states that a dacoity has been reported from Magrahat in the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division on the night of the 22nd instant. After forcing an entry some of the gang which numbered about twenty-four ransacked the house while the remainder armed with swords and lathis remained on guard outside. The owner of the house was wounded in attempting to escape with the valuables. Cash and jewellery of considerable value were stolen. The Alipore police have the case in hand.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 24.

The disturbance in northern India caused light rainfall in northeast India and a few falls in the United Provinces. The temperature is higher than usual in northern India.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 24th March 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-western and the extreme eastern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess both during the day and at night in the south-west Punjab and during the day in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is above normal in the extreme southern districts; night temperature is in excess at Allahabad and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in Sind and the southern half of Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in upper Sind and Rajputana. Night temperature is above normal in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is generally in excess; day temperature is also above normal in Central India West, north Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is in excess at night at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Isolated thunderstorms have occurred in the United and the Central Provinces but no rainfall of importance has been reported. Conditions are slightly unsettled to the north of latitude 20 deg. N.

Isolated dust or thunderstorms are possible in Rajputana and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of March, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total since Nov. 1st to date.	Variation 1st. Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	92	..	..	..
Do. (23rd)	89.7	64.4	92	..	..	..
Jask	89.6	74.7	66	..	0.40	—8.54
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd)	91.0	80.4	51	..	3.17	—6.35
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.5	70.5	51	..	0.86	—0.64
Rawalpindi	86.6	51.0	64	..	2.67	1.06
Lahore	90.1	61.5	67	..	4.04	1.78
Hissar	93.2	61.0	61	..	3.87	..
Ambala	90.7	59.1	67	..	4.73	—0.52
Delhi	88.7	62.1	70	..	10.58	7.79
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.2	67.0	64	..	7.73	6.17
Mainpuri	94.8	65.4	62	0.07	4.55	2.44
Jhansi	102.9	71.3	39	..	3.32	1.59
Cawnpore	90.8	66.3	66	..	3.05	1.07
Allahabad	100.0	74.3	37	..	4.35	2.25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.1	75.8	64	..	0.91	—0.18
Karachi	82.4	74.8	88	..	1.09	—0.34
Ajmer	97.3	68.8	48	..	3.62	2.34
Jaipore	98.5	71.9	45	..	3.20	1.76
Kotah	102.6	77.8	28	..	5.93	5.07
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.0	71.4	76	..	1.34	0.89
Dwarka	84.1	75.4	87	..	1.46	0.78
Veraval	83.1	75.3	83	..	1.25	0.79
Rajkot	102.2	67.8	79	..	0.43	—0.06
Bhavnagar Para	101.8	71.2	88	..	0.18	—0.38
Surat	96.5	73.5	79	..	0.79	0.45
Ahmedabad	104.0	70.9	70	..	0.33	—0.06
Deesa	104.1	72.0	81	..	0.96	0.45
Neemuch	98.2	66.4	71	..	4.32	2.53
Indore	98.4	70.1	62	..	2.18	1.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	97.3	65.7	33	..	3.52	0.99
Saugor	95.8	70.4	22	..	3.44	1.23
Hoshangabad	99.5	66.3	30	..	4.89	3.19
Khandwa	101.4	68.0	32	..	3.11	1.38
Akola	101.5	70.5	17	..	4.67	2.69
Amroati	100.6	69.2	19	..	4.11	3.14
Nagpur	98.6	66.9	52	0.09	5.57	3.13
Chanda	99.3	73.0	43	..	5.44	2.87
Raipur	100.5	77.1	35	..	2.51	0.43
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.5	74.8	86	..	1.17	0.58
Ratnagiri	87.3	75.1	77	..	0.54	—0.17
Mormugao	91.6	77.0	84	..	1.58	0.39
Karwar	88.9	74.0	91	..	5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102.4	64.5	19	..	4.62	3.75
Ahmednagar	98.3	61.0	20	..	2.81	1.44
Poona	95.8	62.1	21	..	0.65	—0.49
Sholapur	101.3	67.1	26	..	6.67	5.00
Bijapur	97.8	68.5	21	..	5.76	4.31
Belgaum	91.4	63.0	26	..	4.93	2.81
Aurangabad	97.9	69.0	27	..	4.27	3.98
Nizamabad (Indur).	99.9	72.0	42	..	4.33	2.54
Hyderabad	95.9	72.3	33	..	4.31	2.20
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.0	76.9	72	..	8.61	0.20
Calicut	90.1	77.6	77	..	9.34	2.49
Cochin	91.5	79.0	79	..	20.61	9.71
Colombo	90.0	72.4	94	0.01	26.82	—0.11
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	77.2	80	..	5.66	—1.20
Bellary	102.8	78.3	50	..	4.21	1.75
Cuddapah	102.1	78.6	66	..	9.37	4.53
Madras	93.0	74.9	86	..	24.94	4.51
Bangalore	93.2	70.1	67	..	3.53	—0.62
Coimbatore	98.0	71.5	71	..	7.52	1.92
Trichinopoly	98.8	61.0	72	..	7.08	—2.10
Negapatam	91.1	74.3	91	..	22.07	—7.40

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in.	Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in.
	Mar.			Mar.		
W.	24	m 3 8	23 10	24	m 9 47	18 11
		5 28s	24 1			
TH.	25	m 4 31	23 1	25	m 0 42	22 6
		7 25a	24 5		11 28	19 5
F.	26	m 6 37	23 0	26	m 2 15	21 7
		8 40a	25 3		1 21a	19 2
S.	27	m 8 17	23 11	27	m 2 58	20 5
		9 20a	26 2		2 28a	18 5
SU.	28	m 9 18	25 3	28	m 3 33	19 2
		9 55a	27 3		3 19a	17 7
M.	29	m 10 6	26 8	29	m 4 5	17 9
		10 29a	28 1		4 3a	16 11
TU.	30	m 10 49	28 0	30	m 4 36	16 4
		11 3a	28 8		4 48a	16 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 24 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 39m.	„ 6h. 51m
„ 25 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 39m.	„ 6h. 51m
„ 26 (Friday)	„ 6h. 39m.	„ 6h. 51m
„ 27 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 38m.	„ 6h. 51m
„ 28 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 37m.	„ 6h. 52m
„ 29 (Monday)	„ 6h. 36m.	„ 6h. 52m
„ 30 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 35m.	„ 6h. 52m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1915, March 16th 1h. 12.3m. a.m.; First quarter 24th, 4h. 18.0 a.m.; Last quarter 1913 April 7th, 1h 4.24m. a.m.; New Moon 14th, 5h. 57m, p.m.

"A Commercial War Is Raging" but with all the violent attacks of a multitude of competitors!

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SPECIALITIES

Boris	Large	Per 100 Rs.	2	12
Alpha	„	„ „	3	4
Lady	Medium	„ „	3	6
Q. Alexandra	„	„ „	3	8
Connaught	Large	„ „	4	8
Star of India		„ „	5	8
Dufferin	Extra Large	„ „	6	0

FOR LADIES

Russian style	Plain	Per 100 Rs.	3	4
„	Gold Tipped	„ „	3	12

The finest growths of Macedonian (Turkish) leaf tobaccos are in our possession and regular supplies are coming in freely, hence our usual prices are maintained.

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Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, March 23rd.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Imports		68,000
Mid. Americans		5.35
Egyptian F.G.F.		5.70
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	9.04
	July	9.35
New York Official noon call ..	May	9.03
	July	9.33
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	8.75
	July	9.04

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 23rd.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.24	5.25
June-July.	5.29	5.30
July-Aug.	5.36	5.37
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.51	5.50
Nov. Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.60	5.59

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 24.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	...

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
M. J.	5.29
J. J.	5.34
J. A.	5.42
A. S.	...
S. O.	...
O. N.	5.55
N. D.	...
D. J.	...
J. F.	5.63

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16	M.A.16
22nd Mch. Close	5.24	5.36	5.51	5.60	5.66
23rd Mch. Open	5.25	5.37	5.53	5.63	...
23rd Mch. Close	5.25	5.37	5.51	5.59	5.65
	pl. 1	pl. 1	— 1	— 1	

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan. '16
22nd Mch. Close	7.88	8.03	8.40	8.53
23rd Mch. Open	...	...	...	...
23rd Mch. Close	7.80	7.97	8 35	8 48
	— 8	— 6	— 5	— 5

NEW YORK

	May	July	Oct.	J.'16
20th March Close	8.98	9.27	9.59	..
22nd March Close	9.03	9.39	9.73	..
23rd March 11 a.m.	9.04	9.35	9.69	9.97
23rd March Close	9.18	9.49	9.80	..

NEW ORLEANS.

	May.	July
20th March Close	8.74	8.97
22nd March Close	8.81	9.08
23rd Mch. 11 a.m.	8.75	9.04
23rd Mch. Close	8.87	9.13

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, March 23rd.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.84
F.G. " "	3.96
Fine " "	4.08
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur.	4.42
Good Oomra M. G.	4.24
F.G. " "	4.36
Fine " "	4.48
Good M. G. Oomra	4.24
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.48
Good Broach	4.70
F.G. "	4.85
Fine "	5.00

MANCHESTER.

Liverpool, March 23rd.

Manchester quiet and small sales.

...st American	32's	8 9/16d.
"	40's	9½
"	60's	12½
"	40's	8¼
"	52's	9⅜
...yptian	60's	13½
"	80's	14

...MERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 23rd.

... U.S. Ports ..	72,000	
... Britain ..	18,000	
...y	9.18	

Previous closing price	9.08
Futures at New York July	9.49
Previous closing price	9.39
Spot Cotton at New York	9.15
Previous price	9.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.50
Previous price	8.38
Futures at New Orleans May	8.87
Previous price	8.81
Futures at New Orleans July	9.13
Previous price	9.08
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 7/8
Demand Bills	4.78.65
Silver Commercial Bars	50 3/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot	23 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	2 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " " " 6 " ..	4¾
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	1½
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£1,300,000

The sum of £55,000 has been earmarked for Argentina and £200,000 for Egypt.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, March 23rd

WHEAT.

Indian Wheats, Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. 61/6

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nomina'.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-ship April-May. 54/3

Calcutta Linseed Value March-April. 53/6

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) May-June Paid. 50

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March. Hull £7 16-3

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £69⅜

Copper Braziers £85½

Yellow Metal 8½

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool 14/5 to 14/10

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally 30

Selected Copper 76½

Gartsterin 80

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay spot (according to quality) Duty paid 22/3 to 22-6

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta

June 15/9

July-September 14/7 1/2

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.

June. 15/10 1/2

July-September. 14/9

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta

June 17/9

July-September. 16/7 1/2

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.

June. 17/10 1/2

July-September 16/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 2/5

Ceylon Rubber 2/3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 24.

The whole attention of the bazaar has been taken up by the usual fight between the "bulls" and "bears" over March Broach, in which business has been done at very irregular prices. In other qualities little business is reported.—

The Bombay Cotton Trade Association fixed the rates for Broach as follows:—

Good Broach	Rs. 208
Fine Broach	Rs. 200

Other quations were quiet and unchanged at Rs. 1 lower.

ARRIVALS.

March, 23rd.

	Bales.
Khandeish	3,369
Central India	4,581
Barsi & Nagpur	1,907
Berar	3,230
Central Provinces	74
Dhollera	1,29
Broch	4,227
Compta & Dharwar	513
W sterns	545
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	2,559
Rajputana	....
Sind	194
Total	23,166
Total for 5 days	70,793
" to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	1,369,145
" same time last season	2,305,122

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	5 Days'	Since 1st Same Jan. 1915 period	last year.
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	23,166 Cwts.	70,792 Cwts.	1,123,519 Cwts.	1,414,642 Cwts.
Wheat	9,321	26,433	547,238	594,864
Linseed	3,414	22,797	141,244	558,43[illegible]2
Rape, Rai, Mustard-Seed	3,005	8,438	85,207	141,572
Gingellyseed	3,624	6,257	184,378	735,275
Poppyseed	...	591	1,118	4,415
Groundnuts	2,429	12,998	823,750	568,897
Castorseed	8,807	21,457	311,034	541,136
Rice	7,627	175,263	1,334,702	1,319,108
Myrabollams	2,541	9,811	17,1,846	267,,57
Cottonseed	5,275	12,011	893,454	2,015,701
Mowrasseed	58	165	13,400	9,306
Gram	72,031	6,610	87,826	150,770
Joowari	15,970	52,565	428,483	439,424
Barley	25	269	7,416	12,957
Maize	147	334	2,522	475

EXCHANGE.

Bankers' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 15-16d. April.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready.	1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Do. forward	1s. 4 3-16d. April.
Do. 4 m-s. do.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	172¼ nominal
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	134¾
Do. Shanghai	170¾
60 d-s. Yokohama	148 to 148⅛.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 24.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood very steady to-day without any fluctuations worth recording.

Tata Iron and Steel shares which were lying flat since a few days presented a great deal of activity to-day and a fair rise was recorded in them.

In Mill shares Davids stood stationary at Rs. 537½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 403¾, Standard at Rs. 902½, Madhavji at Rs.1,102½.

Centrals at Rs. 1,765, and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,405.

Finlays were in demand at Rs. 245.

Crescent changed hands at Rs. 90.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were firm at Rs. 212.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,095.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,570 and Bank of India at Rs. 54.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 92 and Deferred were placed at Rs. 173 in the morning but steadily advanced to Rs. 182 but closed at Rs. 180.

Alcock and Ashdown Co. shares were placed at Rs. 195 and Rs. 196.

Central Provinces Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 117, Tapti Valleys at Rs. 565 and Upper Sind at Rs. 119. Ahmedabad Dholkas were in demand at Rs. 122.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ p. c. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 92 and Rs. 92¼. 4 p. c. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98¼. (long dated).

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 per cent.	Rs. C 12, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi	Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 6-9, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 7-1, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready	Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah	Rs. 6-8, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni	Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt
Yellow Gujerat	Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready	Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts.

Sholapur	Rs. 28, B. T. per candy.
Madras	Rs. 29, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed	Rs. 4-2, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready	Rs. 5-8, R. D. per cwt

Cottonseed Rs. 2-12, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent	Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni	Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.
Mughi	Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat	Rs. 42-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar	Rs. 9-4, R. D. per cwt.
Red Jubbulpore	Rs 39, B. T. per candy.

Mr. Gubbay, the newly appointed Government Wheat Commissioner comes out from Home immediately to commence the operations.

Zymole Trokeys strengthen the voice, preventing the irritation which follows a long strain on the vocal cords. They are invaluable to public speakers and singers.

180—6

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 24.

Lahsa — King — Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

March 24

Homayun	Courtenay	Aden.
Bleamoor	Blakey	Calcutta.
Samoset	Heath	Karachi.

The following vessels received Port clearances Wednesday.

Steamer	Samoset	for	Karachi
"	Sildra	for	Calcutta
"	Ormara	for	Moulmein
"	Dwarka	for	Busreh
"	Baron Fairlie	for	Calcutta
"	Caboto	for	Do.

S. S. Australia:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Australia sailed for Aden on the 23rd instant, at 1-40 p.m.

S. S. Homayun:—The s.s. Homayun 2,154 tons, Captain E. W. Courtenay, sailed yesterday for Aden and Berbera, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Samoset:—The s.s. Samoset, 3,302 tons, Captain A. R. Heath, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Caboto:—The Italian Line steamer Caboto, 2,845 tons, Captain A. Pelligrini, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Baron Favilie:—The s.s. Baron Favilie, 2,323 tons, Captain D. MacDonald, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in water ballast.

S. S. Ormara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain S. H. Maples, will sail to-day for Busreh via Cutch Mandvi, Karachi and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Sildra:—The s.s. Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in water ballast.

S. S. Ormaro:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Ormara, 2,978 tons, Captain J. MacLean, will sail to-day for Moulmein, in water ballast.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Wednesday, March 24th, 1915.

Candia	Paul	
D. & E Ikoma Maru	Fakunga	N. Y. Kaisha
H. Bahrein	Boewet	T. M. & Co
N. Hidalgo	Harbord	J. Finlay & Co
C. & R. Taiyabi	H. Kase	A. M. Jeewanjee

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co
F Courland	Mahomed	
Mahanadi	Ismail	
Netravati	Abubakar	
Sabarmathi	Sabudin	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Atagasan Maru	Kawamura	N. Y. Kaisha
8 Daisai Maru	Pama	T. M. & Co
5 Zayani	Weeks	P. Gulf S. N. Co
6 Rotenfels	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
7 Hokkai Maru	Suzaks	N. Y. Kaisha
9 Scindia	Andrew	W. & A. G. & Co.
14 Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
15 Barpeta	Minnet	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Culna	Davis	M. M. & Co
3 Caboto	Pelligrini	M. Italiana
Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

20 Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
21 Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co

M. D. D.

Ormara	McLean	B. I. S. N. & Co
San Tookaram	Esmail	The Indian T. & N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Coceyanna	Shillingha[illegible]	M. M. & Co
Dumra	Rigbday	B. I. S. N. Co
Jalla	Mcintyre	J. M. & Co
Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	Bombay & Co
Ujain	Abbot	M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sindia (s) 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 89 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 115 bales wool, E. Mohomed; 55 bales cottonfly, R. H. Bamji & Co.; 1 bale cotton waste, J. Finlay & Co.; 50 cwts. ajwanseed, Ralli Bros.; 15 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 63 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 4 cwts. groundnuts, R. B. Currumsey Damjee; 495 cwts. mustardseed, R. Jivandas & Co.; 2 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia (s) 45 bales goat skins, C. J. Mathews & Co.; 290 cwts. casein, J. Rockfeller & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia (s) 380 cwts. casein, J. Rockfeller & Co.; 2 pots rosa oil, M. Jafferbhoy; 7 bales woollen druggets, J. Rapedins; 864 cwts. casein, K. D. Banker; 64 cwts. cashewnuts, B. Nazir & Co.

Arabia (s) 6 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Scindia (s) 7 bales woollen druggets, F. Buesser; 56 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhunjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 3 bales cowhides, P. E. Boyce & Sons; 45 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 2,000 cwts. cottonseed oil cake, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.; 100 cwts. ajwanseed, Ralli Bros.; 22 bales sheep and goat skins, 14 bales cowhides, R. M. Kooka; 3 bales sheep skins, H. A. Oomar & Sons; 5 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.

FOR VALLETTA.

Arabia (s) 15 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.

FOR HULL.

Rotenfels (s) 4,004 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathooradas & Co.

Hidalgo (s) 145 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 1,000 cwts. castorseed, Sanday & Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO'.

Hidalgo (s) 250 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay & Co.

FOR BURGEN.

Hidalgo (s) 100 bales hemp, H. Govindjee.

FOR GENOA.

Taiyabi (s) 700 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 1,469 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 570 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Zayani (s) 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Ikoma Maru (s) 1,400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Atagosan Maru, (s) 850 cwts cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Ikoma Maru (s) 1,900 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Atagosan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 775 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Ikoma Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Ikoma Maru (s) 900 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Ikoma Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Hokkai Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Culna from London, Agents, M. M. & Co.; 2,256 casks cement, 80 casks tallow, 155 barrels grease, 105 drums, 41 cases turpentine, 199 drums paint oil, 191 drums oil, 15 drums pine oil, 4 cases hair oil, 5 drums boiled oil, 5 drums colza oil, 165 drums linseed oil, 9 barrels lubricating oil, 41 cases codliver oil, 5 cases castor oil, 1 case essential oil, 1 case cotton oil, 642 drums, 50 cases, 627 kegs paint and colour, 18 cases varnish, 40 cases confectionery, 14 cases perfumery, 13 cases, 42 bales paper, 524 bales old newspaper, 240 kegs lead, 2 cases brandy, 250 cases gin, 255 cases, 2 hogshead wine, 4 cases ivory waste, 1 case locks, 23 cases mineral water, 7 cases, 3 crates glass bottles, 3 cases cigarettes, 10 packages baithran, 25 cases tobacco, 5 barrels emulsion, 57 packages gum arabic, 98 bundles alkali, 38 cases soap, 6 bales hides, 200 cases lime juice, 300 kegs borax, 125 cases carbolic acid, 5 cases sardines, 33 cases gum assafoetida, 138 cases medicines, 34 cases malted milk, 3 bags coffee, 2 bales, woollen yarns, 2 barrels indigo, 749 cases provisions & oilmans stores, 40 cases marine glue pitch.

S. S. Barpeta from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co., 400 baskets wet dates, 29 bags dry dates, 1 box dates, 52 bundles specie, 43 bundles m. roots, 4 bundles carpets, 345 bags wheat, 26 bags pists, 127 bags almonds, 31 bags almond kernels, 24 bundles goat skins, 7 bundles r. beads, 139 bundles wool, 8 bundles cuttles, 2 bundles shark fins, 4 bags zira, 12 bags gum, 3,367 bags sardines, 3 tons pearls, 1 tin gold coins and currency notes, 1 bundle gold and silver coin.

S. S. Dwarka from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co., 15 bales hides, 53 docras wool, 40 bags garlic 26 bags wet skins, 336 bags rice, 4 bundles specie, 58 cases ghee.

S. S. Sildra from Calcutta, Agents, The Bombay Co., 5,195 tons coal.

S. S. Ormara from Bassein, Agents, M. M. & Co., 94,932 bags rice.

WHEAT REPORT.

A RETROSPECT.

That the world's shipments of wheat at the end of 1913 had been enormous, and the visible supply in January, 1914, came out at 24,425,000 qrs., with an average price for English wheat of 31s. 1d. per qr. This visible supply was the largest recorded for the period 1898-1914. A little later cold weather and the reduced estimate for the Australian crop stiffened the market to the extent of 3d. to 6d. per qr. In February came the news that Germany was exporting wheat, the quantity for January being 555,000 qrs., while Australia shipped for the first week of January 445,000 qrs. of wheat. On February 11th the visible supply had risen to 24,700,000 qrs., with the same average price for home-grown wheat. March brought unsettled weather in our own agricultural areas, but the young wheat was doing well. In France, however, there was much complaint of winter-killed plants, and an intimation of the rather short harvest to come. April brought a sensible reduction in the world's visible supply, which came out at 23,380,000 qrs., with a slight increase in the average price for home-raised wheat at 31s. 4d. As April went out trade turned dull, and there was a decided increase in the offerings of Russian wheat. A revised estimate of the Russian crop for the 88 governments totalled 128,000,000 qrs., an estimate that, unfortunately, was very much too optismistic. Very generally the weather all over Western Europe was quite favourable for agricultural work, and the American promise was encouraging. With May came news that there was no increase in the wheat offerings in Western Europe, and from the United States came estimates of a coming winter wheat crop exceeding 600,000,000 bushels, happily to prove a pessimistic guess. At that time it was estimated that Europe would require quite 14,000,000 qrs. for the rest of the cereal year to balance supply and demand. By the end of the month the average price for English wheat had risen to 32s. 2d. per qr. June brought news that the American crop might be quite 625,000,000 bushels, but it was then stated, in well-informed quarters, that supply for the remainder of the cereal year would, anyway, not prove excessive. The world's visible supply showed a very remarkable decline from the big totals of the earlier months, and came out at only 16,215,000 qrs., and the average price for home-raised wheat rose to 33s. 9d. per qr. From Canada it was reported that the progress of the cereal crops was less than the average for the period of the year, the official estimate of the area sown being 11,204,000 acres, against 11,996,700 acres for the previous season. July started with pretty good prospects from the chief wheat-raising countries. Then came, after the first week, a statement that the American winter wheat crop totalled 640,000,000 bushels, and with spring wheat to about 900,000,000 bushels. The Russian promise was not so good, and in Hungary a deficit of fully 2,500,000 qrs. was foreshadowed. As July advanced there were unfavourable reports from Russia, but it was stated that America would have an export surplus of some 35,000,000 qrs. The world's visible wheat supply, however, was down to 12,960,000 qrs., with an average price for English wheat of 34s. 4d. per qr. News came of damage to the Roumanian crop, and it was generally said that Western Europe would require increased imports. It was noticed that the Argentine shipments were quite small. The shipments by the middle of July, since January 1st, came out at only 4,169,000 qrs., against 11,828,000 qrs. for the corresponding period of 1913. Later on, in July, came intelligence that the Canadian yield would be 5,000,000 qrs. less than that of the previous season.

With August came a preliminary estimate of the wheat crop of the world, which was then put at 464,000,000 qrs., against 494,000,000 qrs. for 1913. The European contribution was 244,000,000 qrs., against nearly 282,000,000 qrs. Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia showed big relative deficits, Russia being credited with only 95,000,000 qrs., against 119,000,000 qrs. for 1913. The indications all round were for a deficiency, and then, be it borne in mind, the world's consumption of wheat steadily increases yearly now by fully 5,000,000 qrs., and probably more. The war had then broken out, and it was speculated that if limited to Austria and Servia, the wheat trade would not be materially affected. The best news was that the United States had gone nigh to the 1,000,000,000 bushels, but the Canadian yield was expected to be relatively lower by 6,000,000 qrs. By the beginning of August it was well understood that the yield this year would not come near the record world's harvest of 1913, when Europe alone reaped 292,446,000 qrs. According to "Beerbohm's List" the total for the world would work out at 464,000,000 qrs., against 494,530,000 qrs. in 1913. But, in reality, it was to prove less, as Roumania and Germany were credited with, respectively, 20,500,000 qrs. and 8,000,000 qrs., and in both cases these were much too high by 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 qrs. Hungary proved short by some millions of quarters. By August 12th the world's visible wheat supply had fallen to 13,605,000 qrs., with an average price for home-raised wheat of 34s. 2d. per qr. Subsequently, too, the Manitoba crop promised only 38,000,000 bushels, against 53,000,000 bushels for 1913. It was then definitely stated that Russia and Roumania would be smaller exporters. As to the latter country, the export was to be prohibited in November. In September it was definitely known that, without any particular quantity of wheat from Russia and a serious shortage in Europe, the position would be quite under the control of the United States until, any way, Argentine and Australian wheat could be shipped. But against that contingency, and to aggravate the situation for consumers, we were warned that the Australian contribution would be limited. With November the general situation became much more complicated owing to the action of the Turkish Government, or, rather, that of German officials acting in its name, and the probable stoppage of Russian Black Sea shipments communicated at once a fresh contingency to the general markets of the United Kingdom. Intelligence came that the Prussian wheat yield was distinctly short, being put at 11,400,000 qrs., against 13,100,000 qrs. for 1913. Rye stood at 39,000,000 qrs., against 42,600,000 qrs.; oats, 42,500,000 qrs., against 45,800,000 qrs.; barley, 9,800,000 qrs., against 11,500,000; and potatoes, 47,000,000 tons, against 53,000,000 tons. These figures meant a very short supply for Germany. Fortunately, the Argentina outlook brightened, but results cannot be definitely known yet. It was far from satisfactory to find that India was about 6,000,000 qrs. short, and that was the reason why, in November, Kurrachee approximated to a 50s. level. Then Canada was short, and, altogether, the outlook was not exactly for abundance anywhere. Unquestionably, the European war was quite the American opportunity. Russia in Europe is the only country producing a surplus. France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy had each not more than about enough to last them comfortably for, say, eight months, and we ourselves require a very large quantity, as usual.

INDIAN WHEAT FORECAST.

The second forecast of the Wheat Crop of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1914-15 says:

The total area sown with wheat up to the end of January is estimated at 1,106,000 acres (irrigated 284,100 acres and unirrigated 821,900 acres conventional. The irrigated area irrigated 256,000 acres and unirrigated 773,500 acres) shown in the December forecast, or 7 per cent. in excess. The total sown area contains 8,600 acres conventional. The irrigated arsea increased from 256,000 acres to 284,100 acres, chief increases being in Bannu 16,500 acres and Dera Ismail Khan 13,200 acres. The unirrigated area increased from 773,500 acres to 821,900 acres. The increase occurred in Hazara (3,100 acres), Peshawar (29,600 acres), Bannu (3,700 acres) and Dera Ismail Khan (11,500 acres). The prospects are fair except in Kohat where the unirrigated crops are reported to be below average owing to the absence of rain in January. Good rain has, however, recently fallen and this should improve the condition of the standing crops there.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

The following is taken from the second forecast of the wheat crop of the Punjab for the year 1914-15:—

The area under wheat in British districts is now estimated at 10,016,853 acres. This is 8 per cent. more than the first estimate issued last December, 23 per cent. more than the area in the corresponding forecast of last year, and 18 per cent. more than the actual area of last year. Very little rain fell during December and January, and the condition of the unirrigated crops began to cause anxiety. But moderately heavy and widespread rain at the end of the first week of February immensely benefited the crop, which is now in exceptionally good condition everywhere, except in a few districts in the west, where the rainfall was insignificant.

The area in Native States is now estimated at 1,179,700 acres, or 9 and 6 per cent. more than the estimate in the first forecast of this year and the final area of last year, respectively. An increase of 23 per cent. over the first estimate is reported by the important State of Patiala.

EUROPEAN YARN BUYERS.

The "Manchester Guardian" says, the increase in exports of yarn to non-belligerent European countries lately provoked comment, and it was sometimes suggested that a good deal of the yarn was finding its way to Germany. Some of those concerned in the Continental trade pointed out, however, that these countries could not get the supplies that they had usually drawn from Germany and that they were substituting Lancashire yarn. An interesting commentary on this is supplied by certain figures which a spinner has supplied. These go to show that Germany can have received little if any of our yarn. The following table gives the average price per pound of the British exports, of yarn to the countries named in January, 1913, 1914, and 1915:—

	1913. d. Per lb.	1914. d. Per lb.	1915 d. Per lb.
Germany	23.2	23.7	—
Holland	10.76	7.5	7.96
Sweden	15.5	13.6	10.4
Denmark	11.3	12.5	10.1
Norway	11.6	11.9	9.8

It is clear that if any considerable part of the usual export to Germany had been diverted to go through the other countries it would have had the effect of raising their average prices, for Germany's average is far higher than that of the others. It is true that the 1915 price for Holland is a little above that for 1914, though the price of cotton had fallen, but such a fluctuation as this is not of much account. The spinners of fine Egyptian yarns are now suffering severely from the lack of Germany's business.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 24.

The Imperial Indian Relief Fund now totals Rs. 79,56,658.

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract— invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. B—2

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Ram Navmi, Hindu Holiday.

English Mail due to arrive in harbour at noon.

Zoroastrian Conference, Excelsior Theatre, 3 p.m.

Dr. Harold H. Mann's lecture on "Bye-paths in science," Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 6 p. m.

Professor Geddes' lecture on "Indian Cities (continued). Suburban Expansions," Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Benefit Performance of "Sathi ne Buddhi Nathi" by Bombay United Club, in aid of War Relief Fund, Baliwala's Grand Theatre, Falkland Road, 3 p.m.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties To-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Grand Gala Vaudeville De Luxe Programme.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps Annual Ball, Elysium Skating Rink, Cruickshank Road, 9-30 p.m.

Bombay High Court Sessions, 10-30 a.m.

Alexandra Girls' Institution, Performance in aid of the Women's Branch of the War Fund, Empire Theatre, 5-15 p.m.

Professor Geddes' lecture on "Problem of Bombay" Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

Zoroastrian Conference, Excelsior Theatre, 3 p.m.

Bombay Medical Union, Annual General Meeting, Readymoney House, 7-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, MARCH 28.

Zoroastrian Conference, Excelsior Theatre, 11-30 a.m.

MONDAY, MARCH, 29.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commences.
Professor Geddes' Lecture on "Problems of Bombay," Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Tennis Tournament, Doubles Handicap commences.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

Lord and Lady Willingdon arrive at Grant Road station from Delhi at 8 a.m.
Dufferin Fund Meeting, Secretariat, 12-30 a.m.
Lady Willingdon opens "Vanita Vishram" building, Sandhurst Road, 4-45 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.
Lord Willingdon opens Sanitary Institute building, Princess Street, 5-30 p.m.
Professor Geddes' Lecture on "Problems of Citizenship," Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7,8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

NEWTON—On Friday, the 19th March, 1915, at the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, the wife of G. H. Newton, of a son.

AMBLER—On the 22nd February, at the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, the wife of Mr. T. Ambler, of a daughter.

THOMSON—At Brighton, on the 12th January 1915, the wife of Major A. G. Thomson, (58th Rifles F. F.), of a daughter (still born).

BARR—At Aden, on the 25th of February 1915, the wife of Captain J. H. V. Barr, 109th Infantry, I. A., of a daughter.

SLEIGH—At Woodbank, Simla, on the 9th March 1915, the wife of A. I. Sleigh, Superintendent, Kalka-Simla Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MASCALL—CRA'STER—At St.—Church, Warwick Sq., London S. W., on the 1st March 1915, Maurice E. Mascall, Captain R. G. A., younger son of the late Col. F. Mascall (R. E.), to Esmee Maude, younger daughter of Col. and Mrs. Shafto Cra'ster Lahore.

DEATHS.

POINGDESTRE—On the 11th February, 1915, at Silvertide, Havre des Pas, Jersey, Alfred Poingdestre, Lieut.-Colonel, I. A., and Lieut. Colonel Commanding 2nd or East Regiment, R. M. I. J., aged 54 years.

MCRAE—On the 12th February, 1915 at Holbeam Wood, Ticehurst, Sussex, John Graham McRae, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, after a short illness, in his 74th year.

BAND AT PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening, the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..."The Territorial" ...Bleukenburg.
Overture ....."Hungarian" ..... Keler Bela.
Valse ....."The Eternal" .....Fall.
Selection ..."The Girl in the Taxi" ...Gilbert.
Melodie ....."Anona" .....Grey.
Selection ....."The Runaway Girl" Caryll & Monckton.
Two Step ....."The K—nuts" .....Finck.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and Officers, the Band of the 108th Infantry, will play on 27th March, 1915, the following programme of music under the Direction of Mr. E. Colonna, Bandmaster, 108th Infantry.

March .....Entry of the Bulgars ...A. Lotter.
Overture...Ruminiscences of Ireland...Godfrey.
Valse .....River of Dreams .....Douglas.
Selection .....Passing Show .....H. Finck.
Two Sons ...(a) Glorious Devon ...E. German.
(b) Admirals Broom .....F. Bevan.
Two Step .....Gaby glide .....Hirsch.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and Officers, the Band of the 108th Infantry, will play this evening, the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand under the direction of Mr. E. Colonna, Bandmaster, 108th Infantry, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

March .....Entry of the Bulgars ...A. Lotter.
Overture .....French Comedy .....K. Belce.
Valse .....Il Bacio .....Arditi.
Selection .....H. M. S. Pinafore .....Sullivan.
Two Sons. ...1st Glorious Devon ...E. German.
2nd Admirals Broom ...F. Bevan.
Patrol .....Siamese .....P. Lincke.
Fantasia .....Fra Diavolo .....Auber.
Two Step ...Waiting for the Robert Lee Pether.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

To-day being a holiday there will be a special matinee at Harmston's Circus at 4 p.m., when the present successful programme will be given.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams in Meyer's Atlantic Cotton Code 39th Edition, cannot be accepted for the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Chili, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, from India via Eastern.

BOMBAY SANITARY INSTITUTE.

The opening ceremony of the new Sanitary Institute building in Princess Street by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will take place on Tuesday the 30th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

VANITA-VISRAM BOMBAY.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will perform opening ceremony of the Zaverbai, Bhagwandas Narottamdas Building for the Vanita-Visram, Bombay at Sandhurst Road on Tuesday the 30th instant at 4-30 p.m.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Students who have passed their First Aid and Home nursing examinations held under the auspices of the Social Service League will be granted certificates from the St. John Ambulance Society at the hands of Sir Henry. E Procter, Kt., to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road Girgaum.

FREE CASUALTY TELEGRAMS.

The Postmaster General (Telegraph Traffic Branch) of the Bombay Circle informs us that free casualty telegrams from the public for the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant General will be received at Delhi up to 14 hours of the 27th March 1915 and thereafter such telegrams should be addressed to Simla.

FOUND IN A WELL.

Para Mahadu, a Hindu aged about thirty, was found in distress in a well opposite the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday night. His cries attracted the notice of Demanali Fatehkhan, a private in the 108th Native Infantry, who jumped into the well and held the man until P. C. 375 obtained a rope and the drowning man was pulled out. Para was found unconscious and was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATOR

Mr. K. R. Jayakar, Secretary, and Mr. Geo. J House, Superintendent of the Reformatory, presented a few days ago at Government House, to Lady Willingdon a writing desk prepared by the inmates of the institution. Her Excellency graciously accepted the gift, expressed her admiration for the craftmanship, and expressed a desire that the boys should get a holiday on the 24th March, which is her birthday. Accordingly yesterday was observed as a holiday at the institution.

CASE OF OPIUM POISONING.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Corner, Mr. E. T. Lambert, held an inquest touching the death of a Parsi named Jehangir Dinshah (27).

The evidence showed that the deceased, who was a tally-clerk, had not been right in his mind for the last three days and on Tuesday evening he was found unconscious in his room, suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died yesterday.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Three attacks of plague recorded in Bombay city on Tuesday, but no deaths. The plague attacks being one each from Umarkhadi, Mahim and Worli. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality during the 24 hours was 61, as compared with 129 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 139 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,142, out of which 19 were found to be plague stricken. Dongri contributed 3, Mandvi 4, Chukla 2, Fanaswadi 3, Kamatipura 2, Dhobi Talao, Bhuleshwar, Khetwadi, 2nd Nagpada and

P. AND O. STEAMERS CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

From this date the homeward P. & O. Mail steamers will resume calling at Marseilles. For the present, the running of the special train is suspended and passengers make their own arrangements for the overland journey on arrival at Marseilles.

A passport must be obtained from the Secretary to the Government Political Dept. Bombay and vised by the French Consul. Passengers from Calcutta can obtain a passport from the Government of Bengal which should be vised by the French Consul General at Calcutta.

On landing at Marseilles passports must be vised by the British Consul and then presented at the Prefecture in order to obtain a "laissez passe." A small unmounted photograph must also be provided to be attached to the "Laissez passe".

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An examination of the First Aid classes organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki, under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, was conducted by Dr. Erachsha J. Treasuryvala, and Dr. Framoze R. Hakim. The following candidates are declared successful:—

Dr. Pirojshah Nasservanji Daruvala, Barrister-at-Law; Rustamji Naorosji Aderbad; Dinshah Merwanji Aga; G. S. Balekundri; Damoder C. Bhambore; Gopaldas Shamji Bhatia; Phirozeshah Sorabji Bhivandivala; Manchershah Nasservanji Bilimoria; Nadir Dhanjishah Bilimoria; Rajabali Moledina Chinikamvala; Bomonji Ardeshir Contractor; Purshotam G. Date; Manharlal Pranlal Desai; Abdula Haji Abdulkarim Dugan; Darabshah Ardeshir Dumasia; Rustamji Shapurji Fitter; Jehangir Nasservanji Gagrat; Jamshedji Fardunji Gharda; Pheroze Behramji Godrej; Bhasker T. Gupte; Nariman Bomonji Iechaporia (Junior Certificate); Mervanji Khodadad Irani; P. S. Iyer; Damoder Vaman Kale; Gangadhar D. Kale; Rustam Cavasji Kasad; Babsaheb Kattimani; D. S. Kirby; Ganesh Janardhan Kothe; B. S. Krishnaswamy; Rustamji Dorabji Madon; Hormasji Maneeji Mody; Barjorji Dorabji Nariman; Krishnamurti R. Navalgund; Chainsingh Umraosingh Pardeshi; Ambalal Chottalal Patel; Shridhar Laxman Pradhan; Shapoorji Sorabji Ranji; Nariman Jamshedji Ruvala; Motilal Morlidhar Shah; Hormasji Jamshedji Udvadia; Hormasji Edalji Umrigar; Framroze Maneckji Vaghmar; Kekobad Dosaghai Veerji; Narir Ardeshir Vesuvala; and Rustam Dadabhai Wadia, (Junior Certificate).

Uneasiness as to the conduct of Italy is becoming prominent in the German and Austrian Press. In the "Neue Freie Presse," of Vienna, Count Julius Andrassy recently addressed a warning to the Italians to beware of departing from their neutrality. In the "Corriere della Sera" a leading Italian political writer, Signor Torre, replied vigorously to Count Andrassy. The arrival of Russia in the Mediterranean, he declares, would not necessarily menace Italy or diminish her political and economic independence. Besides, if Italy helped Austria to combat the Slav world the position of Italy would not be improved, since Austria cannot suppress what she calls the "Slav peril." On the contrary, she is trying to conquer more Slav territory and to increase her number of Slav subjects. If Italy has to defend herself against anyone it is against an Austria aggrandised by victory over the Slavs.

MR. ARNOLD LUPTON.

FAMOUS ANTI-VACCINATIONIST IN BOMBAY.

VACCINATION IN INDIA.

In view of the correspondence on the subject of vaccination which has appeared in our columns recently, the presence in Bombay of Mr. Arnold Lupton whose name in England, and indeed throughout the Empire, is synonymous with anti-vaccination is of particular interest. A representative of the "Chronicle" had an interview with Mr. Lupton yesterday evening, and obtained from him some interesting views on India, and, of course, on his pet subject.

Mr. Lupton was M.P., for the Sleaford Division of Lincoushire from 1906 to 1910, having had the distinction of defeating Mr. Henry Chaplin. He took a keen interest in Indian questions while he was in the House, and was responsible for the passing of a measure which afforded further relief to the conscientious objector to Vaccination.

Mr. Lupton left England with the British Association for Australia five weeks before the war. After attending the meetings of the Association, he and his wife went to New Zealand and then came to India, four months ago.

Speaking of India, he said before coming here he had read "horrible writings" such as "Prosperous British India," by William Digby, and had tried in vain to ascertain how far that correctly represented the conditions of the masses in this vast country which was sometimes called the "brightest jewel in the British Crown." Since he had been here he had learnt that whatever hardships and sorrows many millions of the people had to endure the vast majority of the population that the rambling tourist saw appeared bright, active cheerful, joyous, and apparently well-fed. He recognised, of course, that there was a "submerged tenth," but said he would leave India with a much pleasanter picture in his mind then he had got from reading.

Reproduced from "Mayfair."

MR. ARNOLD LUPTON.

"One of the most striking facts about India," Mr. Lupton went on to say, "is the lightness of the crops, having regard to the density of the population and the advantages of cheap labour." He went on to speak of the reasons for this,—the using of cow dung for fuel instead of manure, and so on—and added: "If India was to adopt intensive cultivation and the weight of grain produced per acre per annum were doubled, one seems to imagine that the phrase the wealth of the Indies' would no longer be a fable, and that this brightest jewel of the crown in a new setting might really sparkle."

A reference to malaria and cholera led Mr. Lupton to the subject he has made peculiarly his own. "I have read much more on the subject of vaccination than most people I have met," he said, "including medical men and sanitary commissioners, and during my tour I have tried to impress upon people that it is a pure delusion to suppose that vaccination has any effect upon small-pox, and that a person may be vaccinated and re-vaccinated very often but it will not prevent him taking small-pox, nor will it mitigate the character of the disease. These are facts well known to every person who will take the trouble to inquire, and who is not so biassed by his previous convictions as to be unable to grasp the effect of statistics.

"Someone in India, however, about 35 years ago did find this out. In the report of the Army Commission, Punjab, 1879 are the following words: 'Vaccination in the Punjab, as elsewhere in India, has no power apparently over the course of an epidemic.' Again, in the Official Sanitary Reports, India, 1879-80, appears the following; 'Small-pox in India is not a disease that can be controlled by vaccination. As an endemic and epidemic it must be dealt with it by sanitary measures.' Those reports seem to have been written in vain. Vaccination goes miserably on, and about ten million vaccinations are now done every year by the official vaccinators.

"I wish some people in this country would get lists of those who die of small-pox and take them to the vaccination registers. That would be a simple way of testing the efficacy of vaccination. It is what the anti-vaccinationists did in England. The hospital authorities and medical officers of health, reporting on an epidemic of small-pox used to publish figures showing how most of the people who died of small-pox were unvaccinated. Then the anti-vaccinators would take the names and go to the vaccination register, and would ascertain the real facts of the case, the vaccination register always showing that most of the people who died of small-pox had been vaccinated.

"The objection to vaccination is not merely that it is useless, but that it is dangerous, poisoning the blood with diseases of the very worst kind," he concluded.

Mr. Lupton is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel, and has much literature on the subject of vaccination, which he will be glad to supply to any one interested.

CONGESTED AREAS.

PROF. GEDDES'S LECTURE.

Prof. Geddes, the Town-Planning expert, delivered a lecture yesterday evening, in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, on "Treatment of congested and insanitary areas in Indian cities."

In the course of his remarks, he said that in India as in Europe great activity was manifest in the direction of treating congested and insanitary areas and was ever increasing. And though the process was costly, the results were disappointing and insanitary areas seemed to arise as fast as the old ones were demolished. Rents, moreover, were rising in European and Indian cities alike and that was not merely by a general economic process beyond explanation but was very largely the result of demolitions which made houses scarcer and dearer than before. While the destruction of gardens and increase of dusty streets was a factor in the notorious increase of tuberculosis, the smallness and scarcity of houses had contributed not a little to the increase of this disease. Prof. Geddes observed that almost everywhere one travelled, one found Corporations and their engineers destroying much and constructing little. It was time surely, he submitted, for the opposite policy, that of supplying habitable houses both by increasing the buildings and by careful repairs. There were several old-fashioned Indian villages of irregular lanes, which only required to be widened here and there and enlarged by inexpensive purchase of occasional derelict sites and dilapitated houses. Thus squares could be formed large enough to plant a tree, build a pile or erect a shrine, which ensured cleanliness and pleasantness in the future. The expense of the method with superior sanitation was shown to be from one-half to only one-tenth of the estimates previously adopted by municipalities and he submitted that on this moderate principle vast areas could rapidly be made healthy and pleasant at an expense much less than what might be lavished in destroying the whole neighbourhood and rebuilding it with less room than before.

The study of slums, he said, was still more complex as they arose in many ways—some from narrow, low or ill drained sites, some from mixed types of population or deteriorated castes, yet only from one single Indian city, his exhibition had been able to obtain a satisfactory map of the population according to their occupations and castes, namely, that of Coimbatore.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

At a meeting of the Senate to be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Friday, the 9th April, at 6 p.m. consideration will be given to the following resolutions passed by the Building Committee of the Senate at its meeting on the 19th March:—

"(1) That the revised sketch plans prepared by Mr. Wittet are approved by the Committee but with a recommendation that the central gateway and the screen on the Esplanade Road be slightly enforced.

(2) That the Senate be recommended to give their early sanction to the sketch plans in order that the preparation of detailed plans and estimates may be undertaken without delay."

Dr. Harold H. Mann has given due notice of his intention to move:—

That the Senate approves of the resolutions passed by the Building Committee at its meeting held on the 19th March, 1915, and authorizes the Committee to take early steps to carry them into effect.

The approximate cost of the new building has been estimated by Mr. G. Wittet, at Rs. 5,10,500 including the cost for wrought from railing on the north, south and west sides of the University site.

SURPRISING THE SURPRISERS.

An incident showing the nature of the underground fighting is told thus: An old disused communication trench which led from one of our trenches towards those of the enemy had been blocked by us with a barbed wire entanglement. One night a party of Germans cut the entanglement. When this was discovered our men repaired it, and on the next night lay in wait in the hope that the enemy would come again. They were not disapoint. Six Germans came cautiously up the narrow trench to the entanglement and were all shot dead at point-blank range.

UNHAPPY WIFE'S SUICIDE.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a Hindu woman, named Kashibai (22).

It appeared that the deceased was unhappy owing to her husband's illness and the treatment she received from her mother-in-law. She went as usual to work in the David Mills on Tuesday and did not return. On enquiries being made, her body was found floating in the mill tank with all the ornaments on her person intact.

A verdict of suicide was recorded.

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent resolution of the Hon. Mr. V. G. Patel re: the offices of the Official Assignee and the Official Receiver and its acceptance by the Bombay Government at the last session of its Legislative Council has brought once more before the public mind the question of the qualifications of the persons appointed to the said and similar other posts in the High Court. As regards the appointment of the Judges of the High Court we have got their qualifications laid down in 24 and 25 Vic. C. 104 being an Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India. Sec. 2 lays down that Judges of the High Court shall be selected from:—

(1st) Barristers of not less than five years' standing.
(2nd) Members of the covenanted Civil Service of not less than ten years' standing and who shall have served as Zilla Judges &c., for at least 3 years.
(3rd) Persons who have held judicial office not inferior to that of Principal Sudder Ameen or Judge of Small Causes Court for not less than five years.
(4th) Persons who have been pleaders of Sudder Court or High Court of not less than ten years.

But when we turn our attention to the other subordinate and ministerial offices of the High Court we do not find anywhere any rules laying down the qualifications of the persons to be employed or appointed to them. Barring the Judges of the High Court we find the following appointments:—

On the Original Side.
The Prothonotary.
The Assistant Prothonotary.
The Commissioner and Taxing Master.
The Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Taxing Master.
The Official Assignee.
The Official Receiver (taking that as a separate appointment in future).
The Chief Clerk of the Insolvency Court.
The Administrator-General.

On the Appellate Side.
The Registrar.
The Assistant Registrar.
The Deputy Registrar &c.

It is not necessary to say that the Chief Justice is empowered by Cl. 8 of the High Courts Charter to make the appointment of so many and such clerks and other ministerial officers as shall be found necessary for the administration of Justice and the due execution of all the powers and authorities granted and committed to the High Court.

The appointment of the Registrar, Appellate Side has hitherto been reserved for a member of the covenanted Civil Service, except that Mr. R. D. Sethna occupied it for some years, though he did not belong to the Indian Civil Service. The Deputy Registrar and the Assistant Registrar have generally been selected from the Subordinate Judicial Service.

Coming to the Original side appointments we find that to almost all the said appointments barristers have hitherto been appointed. It is a well-known fact that Barristers who get even a little good work never think of accepting any of these appointments. As a result therefore the appointments go to junior barristers, who have during the course of their early years at the bar commenced to despair of anything like a lucrative practice.

One has therefore to consider whether these junior members of the Bar possess the qualifications or experience necessary for the discharge of duties appertaining to these offices in so pre-eminent a degree as to make their selection the best or happiest. The Prothonotary and his assistants are charged with ministerial work provided under the Civil Procedure Code of arranging for the hearing of suits, keeping records and attending to execution proceedings. None of the junior barristers can have any occasion to attend to matters of these sorts in their career at the Bar. The only persons who have to attend to these matters in their professional capacities are solicitors or attorneys and their managing clerks.

Then take the office of the Official Assignee and the Official Receiver or the Administrator General. These officers have to manage a number of estates of either insolvents or other litigants and do work incidental to the management of such estates. Where has a barrister acquired the knowledge of managing the estates of others? It must be said that his knowledge as well as experience in these matters is bound to be nil. Here again the solicitor is the person who is likely to have some experience in the matter. He is consulted from time to time by owners of estate in their management. He is likely to know what are the difficulties or intricacies of the management of estates in Bombay. As a matter of fact in England numerous owners of estate leave them in the hands of their solicitors for management.

The business of the Chief Clerk of the Insolvency Court does not differ much from the Prothonotary or his assistant except that of late he has been authorised to hold public examinations of insolvents.

The Office of the Commissioner and Master in Equity is the only office where it can be contended with some show of reasoning that he has to do work which partakes of the nature of Court work and a barrister, is, by his attendance in Court with or without a brief, likely to have a better attitude to decide matters coming before him than any other person of the other branch of the profession, viz., that of solicitor. But here again it is a matter of common knowledge that a great majority of references to him are in respect of accounts and one who has a thorough insight into accounts, first-hand knowledge of native methods of account, makes the best Commissioner. While a barrister Commissioner who has seen books of accounts for the first time either in the High Court or in that office, can only magnify the importance of his work, as one of the former Commissioners did, that he had to decide as many Small Causes Court Suits in a single reference as there were items in the account filed before him. Really speaking therefore it is thorough knowledge of accounts that puts a Commissioner in good stead rather than his legal acumen. Here again the solicitor is the person who has to deal with accounts from the very beginning of his career. It is he who prepares and files his clients' accounts and objections and surcharges to those of his clients' opponents. It is he who has to conduct them before the Commissioner. And though this has been the practice ever since the establishment of the High Court and though the time of the High Court's golden jubilee has passed, none of the Chief Justices has hit upon selecting a competent person for the Commissioner's post from that class.

The last but none the least is the office of the Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Taxing Master. He is generally left to tax the solicitors' bills. Neither a junior barrister nor any one who is not a solicitor is likely to come to this office with any knowledge of this subject, he having nothing whatsoever to do with it. Yet it is strange to observe that with the exception of Mr. Wilkins, almost all the incumbents have not been solicitors.

It is not, sir, an anamoly, that, while the qualifications for the High Court Judgeship includes barristers and pleaders, a solicitor is not to be found there? Can any one explain why this Act of Parliament has left out solicitors altogether? It may be that at the time when the Act was passed they were very few in India as a class. Or it may be that Parliament must have thought them absolutely incompetent to be good Judges. Let that be as it may, they have been kept out, that is certain.

But when one considers the selection hitherto carried out for other posts in the High Court, one cannot understand why this bright section, though working in the Chief Justice's room, is out of mind.—Yours, &c.,

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

A double and two singles were played yesterday, only one of which went into three sets. This was when Calvocoressi was unable to owe Reed a point in every other game. There were some capital rallies, both taking advantage of any chance of placing and keeping the ball low, the "cut" on Calvocoressi's strokes not worrying Reed. In the first Calvocoressi went into the lead, but with three games Reed led at 4—2 and went out with two more. Calvocoressi opened with the first four of the next, each then winning in turn. The last saw Reed win four in succession, and though Calvocoressi won three he lost the set and match.

Bartlett and Begbie met on even turns, also in "A" class, and the former won quite decisively. He was much the steadier and the match was not a long one After each had taken one, he won the next four, and in the second decided it by going away with the first four and the last two.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid gave a substantial start to Wilson and Mrs. Wright and won by a wide margin of games. Reid was in good form and used admirable judgment all through, whereas Wilson was very erratic; the ladies steady at the back of the court. Wilson and Mrs. Wright led at 2-1, but this was the only time they did so. Mr. and Mrs. Reid then won the next four. They continued with the first five of the second, and a game each took them out.

Results:—

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid,—4/6, beat Wilson and Mrs. Wright, pl. 4/6; 6—3, 6—1.

"A" CLASS SINGLES.

T. J. Reed, Scr., beat S. Calvocressi, —3/6; 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

L. S. Bartlett, pl. 4/6, beat T. N. Begbie, pl. 4/6; 6—3, 6—1.

In "A" class Robinson received a W. O. from Kemble.

Fletcher received a W. O. from Baghawe.

In the morning Anstey met Dutton, and the latter having to give a big start, lost.

P. L. Anstey, plus 4/6, beat H. N. Dutton—3/6; 6—4, 6—4.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

"A" CLASS SINGLES.

Lock, Scr., v. England,—40.

"B" CLASS SINGLES.

Walmsley, pl. 15, v. Jessop pl. 3/6.

CONDER TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of the games played last evening in the Conder Tennis Tournament on the Y. M. C. A. courts:—

V. V. Badhkamer and R. E. Wagle beat H. C. Catley and R. Oliver. 6—2, 6—1.

H. P. Kapadia and M. P. Cama beat H. L. Simms and M. F. Nicholson, W. O.

The following games are down for decision this evening:—

N. Ferdoonji Naoroji and J. Wadia v. H. D. Gimi and J. D. Antia.

Karve and S. B. Modi v. V. N. Chandravarkar and V. N. Chirvante.

GAIETY THEATRE.

This evening another of the Gala Nights will be presented. The programme is a Variety Programme in which Miss May Sherrard, Miss Nora Moore and Little Mona will appear. These artistes are all provided with new songs, and a speciality will be made of song scenes. Miss Nora Moon sings "When it's Moonlight in Old Japan" and "When the Lanterns Glow" with special scenic effects. Miss Sherrard will feature the great marching song "Left —Right" and several other new songs from her extensive repertoire. New pictures will be shown, including a drama of real life entitled "A Head of Gold." This is said to be one of the most engrossing stories ever "screened" at the Gaiety, and should be an attraction in itself. The new Gazette received by to-day's mail will also be shown and by special request the Bombay Light Horse on Manoeuvres will be continued. This programme will be shown to-night and on Friday evening. On Saturday a new programme includes the Grossis in their great musical act, Mdlle Moret a dainty singer of dainty songs, and other artistes.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 25, 1915.

INDIA AND THE WHEAT POSITION AT HOME.

The more that time is afforded for reflection on the action taken by the Government of India in assuming the monopoly of the wheat export trade, the more does the wisdom of the course adopted impress itself upon the impartial mind. That the country itself has been saved from a grave economic disaster is clear and we have already dwelt upon that aspect of the matter fully. But there is more in the external aspect of the situation than at first meets the eye, and there are not wanting signs that it may turn out that a greater service will be rendered by India to the United Kingdom than might be supposed. There is room for considerable doubt as to whether wheat from other markets will reach Great Britain to anything like the extent that has been anticipated, and whether it has been a wise policy to endeavour to keep prices at Home at an artificially low level.

A Bombay firm has received a cable from America, stating, that it is freezing over a large part of Texas, and that there is a fear that all the early corn is damaged and corn planting generally delayed. News of this kind will not tend to alleviate the deep concern which at present exists regarding the trend of the wheat market in Europe. Although our daily cable advices in no way lead us to infer that there is going to be an uncomfortable shortage of this cereal in Europe, we are inclined to the view that the trade at Home is taking a much too optimistic view of the situation, and that it is probably the assuring attitude of the large wheat merchants and the buoyant spirit displayed by our economists that have kept prices so far within moderate limits. This sort of thing, even as a political precaution can, however, be over-done, and is liable, when the pinch comes, to induce panic conditions which could be averted, if the gravity of the situation were not unnecessarily suppressed. The Navy has performed its task and effectively kept the trade routes open for commercial exchanges and intercourse. But a child should be able to discern, that, in spite of open trade routes, with a colossal war waging, the effects of which are so far-reaching as to dislocate the internal economy of all the countries of the world, it would be too much to suppose that the question of food supplies would not seriously affect those countries which are not self-supporting. Instead of allowing prices to have free play on the upward scale, so that the foreign surplus food supplies might be attracted by the enticing remunerative rates offered, every known expedient has been employed to depress rates and keep them at a peace level, so that the people will not feel the pinch of abnormally high rates. No artifical devices can stem for long the situation created by the principles involved in supply and demand, which must sooner or later assert themselves by bursting the flimsy barriers built up, and the pent-up force will work infinitely more havoc than the damage exerted by the ordinary flood of war, no matter of how great intensity.

The Argentine wheat crop has been considerably retarded this season, and it is quite on the cards, that before the bulk of the surplus finds its way to Europe, the note of alarm, which has now been sounded in America will have a sufficient restraining effect to keep it in the country. Australia is closed down for export, but thanks to the Government of India's commendable perspicacity this country may provide an emergency granary for the British Isles sufficient to stave off anything like actual want. There is much talk of the avalanche of wheat which is going to roll through the Black Sea when the Dardanelles are clear, but it is more than possible that Russia, after a little quiet reflection, may look into her surplus store-house, and it will be found, that so long as the war is at its present undetermined stage, our Eastern ally may decide to hold on to her reserves, and ship no more than her financial obligations to Great Britain necessitate. For reasons such as these, it seems vain to expect any decline in wheat rates for some time to come, the likelihood being that prices will eventually reach an uncomfortably high level. At any rate there is certainly reason, for the causes we have stated, to doubt whether the wheat supply of the United Kingdom in the near future from the new world and from Eastern Europe is so assured as was generally assumed, and it is not difficult to imagine what would be the situation in relation to the Indian market, were such a situation to arise and find stocks in this country in the hands of speculators, who would be able practically to dictate their own terms. That is a disaster that cannot now occur, since the Government in this country will now be able immediately to release the stocks for exports in response and proportionately to the demand. Here again we see how desirable and even necessary it is that the State should intervene when circumstances threaten to enable a handful of people to take such advantage of an economical crisis as is against the public interest. The action of Government has been wise and courageous and will be fully justified in the event.

THE UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

Five good and true men, like the knights of ancient chivalry, have boldly come forward to pick up the gauntlet which our Lady of the Bombay University has thrown on the academic field. The liege who so well and gallantly represented her interests in the Provincial Legislative Council has been translated to the higher and more dignified empyrean at Delhi, thus causing a vacancy. Five out of her two hundred have responded, up to the present, to her trumpet command. And it is just possible others may later on appear on the field, though the chances are few. The great tournament will no doubt take place somewhere in the early part of June next. Meanwhile those who have declared themselves as fighters for the prize will furbish up their weapons with the kindly help of their brother senators and supporters. It is expected that, in all probability, on the eventful day, the trial of strength may be limited and dwindle down to a triangular contest. Naturally, the interesting question is asked, who will be the winner of my Lady's gauntlet? It is difficult to answer. Each would-be winner has his special qualifications and each has his own supporters. But he who combines in himself the many varied qualifications demanded by the Legislative Council must have the greatest measure of success. If one were to investigate the variety of Bills which have been put on the Legislative anvil since the days of the first reformed Legislative Councils of the Empire in 1893, he would discover what a variety of topics have engaged the local legislature during that period of 22 years. He would find many grave problems of legislation, so full of legal technicalities and subtleties as to require a legal mind of great forensic ability to cope with them. It is often only the eye of a lawyer that can detect the real significance and import of such special legislation. In the case of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, there is a universality of opinion that he makes in this respect the most able and erudite legislator and debater. And it would be an injustice to deny to the retired Councillor not a little of the capacity which has made Sir P. M. Mehta so conspicuous a figure in the Council. It was once observed by Mr. Chamberlain that no one in the British Parliament is more serviceable than an able lawyer. It is he who on grave occasions and at critical junctures is the greatest defender and champion of the liberties of the people against oppressive and despotic legislation. Indeed, the lawyer, that is the capable lawyer of high forensic abilities, has generally been foremost among the saviours of the Constitution. That is the value of the lawyer, whom our officialised Indian legislatures most dread and whom they overtly or covertly try to exclude by a variety of devices, more or less far from ingenuous, from the Councils. And when we bear in mind how the Statute books of all the different Councils existing in India have been overburdened during the last ten years with repressive legislation, by the sheer force of a majority of votes, it must be readily acknowledged that a lawyer of ability, stern and unbending independence, and capacity for debate becomes invaluable in any Council, and a champion of the liberties of the people. Judged from such a standpoint, we have no hesitation in saying that in many respects one of the candidates, Mr. N. M. Samarth, possesses the qualifications which should to a large extent determine the coming election. Mr. Samarth is no unknown quantity. On the contrary he is well-known not only as an able lawyer on the Appellate side of the High Court, but a debater of the first rank, of great sobriety of judgment and language. We say this from the standpoint of public policy alone and from no personal bias or predeliction. But his abilities are not confined to law alone. He has long since made his mark by his complete grasp of all the great problems of Indian administration. Perhaps few are aware of his qualifications as an expert in land revenue of which he has made a special study, a subject on which he has on one great occasion in the land revenue legislation of Bombay covered himself with laurels. He has ably discoursed on this subject of Indian land revenue on more than one occasion on the Congress platform,—a platform where the inherent abilities of any Indian, speaking on public affairs are at once unerringly detected. It was the case with Mr. Gokhale, as it was the case with many others who have since been well-known in India. But Mr. Samarth is equally well-known in his study of large educational problems and the many controversies in the past in the University and elsewhere have established his reputation as being as much of a sound and independent educationist as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and Mr. Setalvad. And since in these days people have short memories, it is needful to recall the fact that he and Mr. Gokhale were together as rivals in the dismal science of economics and his grasp of that subject is also firm. Lastly, he was a distinguished representative of Bombay in the Congress deputation last year in London when he made a most excellent impression while urging the elective principle for Indians in the Council of India. The first requisite of a candidate for an Indian legislature must be his powers of eloquence and debate. In both of these, it is doubtful whether any one of the other aspirants to the Council can make a better claim than Mr. Samarth. We feel that Mr. Samarth ought to find the largest number of supporters on election day from his brother senators of the Bombay University and, electing him the University will honour itself

Notes of the Day.

Germany's Food Supply.

In view of the statements now being made by the Germans as to their lack of food, it is interesting to recall the article by Herr Dernburg which appeared in the "Review of Reviews" last December. The article was written by request of the editor of the American edition for that periodical, and among other things Herr Dernburg says:—

If the Allies turn their war on Germany into a war of starvation, they must be prepared for the fact that whichever Allies are in our hands will get the first show. Even if England should continue to prescribe to the United States what amounts of wheat, cotton, and other things she should sell, even if she sends the stuff in her own bottoms to neutral countries, she cannot prevent any shipping in the Baltic nor regulate the overland traffic of home-grown produce of neutral countries. Besides adds Herr Dernburg, there may be windfalls from Germany which England has not counted upon. He rather suspected that Antwerp would prove such a windfall. "Of course," he admits, "there will be some delicacies that Germany will have to forego; for instance, there may be some difficulty in getting enough cocoa, but of coffee there are enormous amounts stored in Hamburg, and there will be no deficiency."

German Rye and Wheat.

The main point, Herr Dernburg goes on to remark, will be how is Germany to provide herself with bread-stuffs, meat, fresh vegetables and fruit?

Taking the average year, we can say, counting wheat and rye together (and I must add that rye-bread is the bread for Germany), there is a deficiency of a million to a million and a quarter of tons that Germany does not raise herself, which is about 6 per cent. of the total consumption. This will probably have to be replaced by some other foodstuffs, and the one that is presenting itself is the potato, the average crop of which is about fifty million tons, but this year we have as much as 80,000,000 tons.

Potato flour, he explains, will be added to the bread up to 20 per cent. "Now, 80,000,000 tons of potatoes means just about a ton and a quarter per head of the German population, equivalent to about four pounds a day all the year round for each German, women and children included."

Beef and Pork.

Herr Dernburg further contends that there will be no scarcity of meat:

At the last counting there were no less than 20,000,000 beeves, 5,000,000 sheep, 3,000,000 goats, and 26,000,000 hogs in Germany. Beef takes about three years to ripen, while hogs are ready within the year in which they are born. This means that Germany is able to produce every year about 8,000,000 beef animals, 5,000,000 sheep and goats, and 25,000,000 hogs. Therefore, provided we can feed the animals, there will always be enough meat—and I do think we can manage it.

As for vegetables, Herr Dernburg states that Holland, being cut off from the English market, (*sic.*) would yield the desired quantities, and he concludes: "So the situation is at present entirely satisfactory, and the starving-out of Germany will prove just a piece of British braggadocio." Either Herr Dernburg was very wide of the mark or many of the wailings from Germany now are grossly exaggerated.

The Use of Bittern.

The attention of chemists and commercial men in this Presidency requires to be drawn to the answers given to certain questions asked by the Hon. Mr. Patel at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council regarding the possible uses of the waste waters (bittern) in salt-pans. Mr. Patel, in his questions, pointed out that in other countries, magnesium sulphate, potassium bromide, iodide and sodium sulphate are manufactured from this water by the aid of the sun's rays and he asked what use the Government make of bittern and whether any chemist has in the past petitioned the Government to allow him the use of bittern for the manufacture of any of these drugs. The reply was that bittern is not being put to any use either on Government or on private salt works.

Under Investigation.

The official answer further stated that, according to the information with Government the chemicals that can be extracted from bittern are magnesium chloride and sodium sulphate. For some months past, it was stated the possibility of producing from bittern a commercial supply of magnesium chloride has been under investigation and it is hoped that operations will shortly reach a point at which definite results can be reported. But no application of the nature referred to has been received, though Government is prepared to grant all reasonable facilities for the promotion of any new enterprise in this direction. It is to be hoped the matter will not be allowed to drop. Government should be pressed to encourage this indigenous industry.

Rama Navami.

Rama Navami holiday is celebrated to-day through out India with a great deal of pomp and ceremony according to individual means. Rama without exception is the most popular deity of the Hindus. His praises are sung by young and old, and it is rare to find a single individual among Hindus who does not know the story of Rama and Sita, his equally celebrated wife. Sita was a model wife, as Rama was a model son and husband. They represent perfect manhood and womanhood as idealised in the Hindu scriptures. Their life story as told in the Ramayana has been translated into many European languages. It is impossible to say how many vernacular editions and versions there are of this, which are all based on the standard Ramayana of Valmiki, written, perhaps, thousands of years ago. The story of Rama briefly told is this. Born of kingly parents, Dasharath and Kausalya, he was banished through the intrigues of his step-mother Kaikayi. Sita, the daughter of Janak celebrated in the Hindu scriptures as the philosopher-king, who taught the highest wisdom to the most learned Brahmins, was won by Rama in the open contest, where Ravana his would-be enemy was also one of the suitors. Sita, the ideal woman, whose example has always been set before the Hindu women for their emulation followed her husband in his exile, and in the course of his travels Sita was stolen by Ravana. Rama subsequently made friends with the monkey-king and aided by his army conquered Ravana, and thus regained his wife. That is the story in brief. We are not concerned here with the many theories put forward that Rama was a mythological person. Whether he was myth or whether he ruled really, proofs are abundant on every hand throughout India of the deep veneration in which he has been held from time immemorial as a god and perfect man. To-day the Hindus will follow the time-honoured custom of worshipping and spending the day in his praise. The temples which are specially dedicated to him will be decorated and thronged with devout persons from morning till eve. Some Hindus will fast the whole day, and spend the day in hearing the praises of Rama sung by a professional bard.

The Surat Parsi Orphanage.

This institution has been doing an immense amount of good to the Parsi community in Surat. An orphanage was a long standing want in Surat, but the Parsi Punchayat having insufficient funds, was compelled to put off the project from year to year, until a charitable member of the community, Mr. Rustomji Muncherji Kuka, came forward with a handsome donation of Rs. 20,000 with which he purchased some property and made it over to the Parsi Punchayat. The Punchayat in their turn spent some Rs. 25,000 on a new building for imparting English and vernacular education to poor orphans of the Parsi community. In the first year they started with 40 free boarders and 20 who paid Rs. 15 per month, as the income was insufficient to meet the expense of all. At present there are 105 students altogether. Even as it is, many poor orphans have to be denied the benefits owing to want of funds, and many are refused admission every year. The boys are also given technical and commercial education in this Institution. At present it is working at a loss, and unless some charitable persons come forward with liberal donations, this helpful orphanage will be placed in a very difficult position financially. It is essential that the scope of the istitution should be further extended and for this purpose the Parsi Punchayat in Surat appeal to their community for further funds.

Malaria and its Prevention.

At the London Insitute of Civil Engineers, Mr. F. D. Evans, Engineer to the Malaria Advisory Board of the Malay States, read a paper on "How to fight Malaria," in the course of which he made some suggestions which are applicable in the case of India. The methods employed by the Malaria Board in the Malay States have met with very great success, and they consist chiefly in looking after and improving drainage. It is essential in a campaign against Malaria that drainage arrangements should be well nigh perfect but it is not enough to look after the drains of a city, it is also necessary that woodlands, agricultural lands, etc., should be well drained. Mr. Evans remarks that the general improvement in agricultural drainage necessarily means an improvement in the malarious conditions. To quote figures, in Kuala Lumpur where malaria was most malignant the remedial measures have been thoroughly carried out, and although they are not yet complete, the death-rate from malaria has now fallen to 4.2 in 1,000 in 1913, whereas it was formerly as high as 9.8. In this respect the Federated Malay State are said to be half-a-century in advance of India, and it is now admitted that drainage is the most radical method of getting rid of this scourge. India is a victim to this disease, and the yearly death-rate is more than 13 lakhs. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" observes in this connection, that Mr. Evans' remedies are what that paper has all along suggested to the Government, and it contends that since the introduction of railways without proper methods of draining the pits and ponds from which earth has been removed for the embankments malaria has been on the increase in Bengal. Government sanitarians have also come to recognise this now.

Official and Personal.

Mr. H. Walmsley succeeds Mr. Justice Beachcroft as temporary Additional Judge of the Calcutta High Court, upon the latter's confirmation. In the place of Mr. Justice Coxe, who has been granted leave from March 18th Mr. B. B. Newbould officiates and in the place of Mr. Justice Teunon, granted leave from April 15th, Mr. F. R. Roe officiates.

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation sanctioned yesterday privelege leave for two months' and a half from 12th April to Mr. R. P. Masani, Municipal Secretary.

Mr. A. A. Moulvie, B.A., Assistant Municipal Secretary, has been appointed to act as Secretary, vice Mr. Masani proceeding on leave.

Mr. Ramrao P. Desai has been appointed to act as Assistant Municipal Secretary.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Deoghad Baria left for his State on Tuesday night.

The "Pioneer" understands that Mr. McWaters, I.C.S., United Provinces, will be assistant to Mr. Gubbay, the Wheat Commissioner.

Mr. E. C. Ryland will act as Inspector-General of Police, Bihar and Orissa, vice Mr. Dundas on leave.

Mr. H. Casson, Commissioner of Lahore, has been granted seven months' leave from 7th April.

Mr. H. J. Maynard on return from duty on the Imperial Legislative Council, takes over charge of the Lahore Division.

The railroad that pays the biggest dividends on the capital invested is according to the Technical World Magazine, the Grand Island Railroad. It is in Northern Alberta Canada, 200 miles from any trunk line or feed. It is only a quarter of a mile long and built of scrap iron on wooden rails. Its rolling stock consists of two battered freight cars which are pushed along the road by the men who ship the freight, no locomotives being used. The freight that is handled on this road consists principally of furs, which are towed up the Athabaska River on scows hauled by men, are laden on the cars, pushed down the railroad and shipped again on other scows, thereby circumventing the dangerous Grand Rapids. Returning the scows carry all sorts of freight for the Hudson Bay Company's factors, and are floated down the river. The Hudson Bay Company charges $2.50 a ton for all freight on this little railroad, and the shipper must handle his own goods and push the cars himself.

The Barabate fortress in Cuttack, Athara Nala bridge of eighteen openings over the Madhupur stream at Puri, also the Blank Pagoda, Puri District, are declared protected monuments under the Act.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH CONFIDENCE.

RUSSIAN CAPTURES AT PRZEMYSL.

FIGHTING NEAR SUEZ CANAL.

ESCAPE OF A BRITISH STEAMER.

A Paris telegram reports an interview with Sir John French. He emphasised that he did not believe in a protracted war and added: "I am convinced that at the end of these hard months a definite victory awaits us."

Prior to the final sortie from Przemysl, the commander issued an order, calling upon the soldiers to cut a way through the Russian lines and rejoin the Austrian army which was near them. Over 20,000 should have taken part, but many refused.

The Ex-Commander of Przemysl reports that the total prisoners were nine generals, 93 staff officers, 2,500 officers and 117,000 men. Many guns and other booty were taken by the Russians.

A Turkish force of one thousand infantry and artillery and few cavalry appeared near the Suez Canal on Monday. Next day a force under General Sir G. Younghusband attacked and routed the enemy who are reported to be now in full retreat.

A German aeroplane bombarded the British steamer Elfland for half an hour, but escaped by the clever steering tactics employed by the mate and the approach of a destroyer.

The heavy exports of wheat and flour from America are causing some concern. Experts state it cannot continue without endangering the home supply.

CASUALTY LIST.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 24.

The eighty-sixth casualty list from France and Belgium contains:—

WOUNDED.

Major M. E. Dopping Heppinstall, 1-1st K. G. O. Gurkhas.

A DINNER BOMB.

The extraordinary escape of a party of British officers during mail week is mentioned by the "Eye-Witness" with the British forces in a communiqué.

He relates that the officers were on the point of sitting down to dinner in a dug-out when a bomb from a German trench mortar landed in their midst. When the smoke and dust of the explosion had cleared away the dinner had completely disappeared, but not a single man was hurt.

Mr. Hillaire Belloc's suggestion that one course is to let the Germans keep their factories and work out their indemnity under an effective occupation of their territory. Another is by Mr. Moreton Frewen who suggests that the railways of Germany valued at 1,000 millions belong to the State as also forests and mines to the extent of 500 millions could be taken over and worked by German or other companies and would be a good mortgage for any indemnity.

119,602 PRISONERS AT PRZEMYSL.

TURKS ROUTED NEAR THE CANAL.

FALL OF PRZEMYSL.

GENERAL'S LAST ORDER.

THE FINAL SORTIE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 23.

General Kumanek, the commander of Przemysl, issued an order prior to the sortie, calling upon the heroic soldiers to cut a way through the Russian lines and rejoin the Austrian army, which was now near them. The order said, "Honour of our country forbids us to fall an easy prey to the enemy."

The soldiers were given five days' rations and new clothing and boots. Over twenty thousand should have taken part in the sortie, but many refused to obey. Only the 23rd Honved division, the 85th Landwehr brigade, and the 4th Hussars took an active part, but sustained a decisive defeat.

The prisoners exceed Russian expectations.

119,602 PRISONERS.

MANY GUNS TAKEN.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 23.

The ex-Commander of Przemysl reports that the total prisoners were nine generals, 93 staff officers, 2,500 officers and 117,000 men.

Many guns and other booty were taken by the Russians.

LATER.

The garrison of Przemysl was originally 170,000 of which 40,000 were killed.

The prisoners included 20,000 wounded.

TREMENDOUS IMPRESSION IN ITALY.

ROME, Mar. 23.

The capture of Przemysl has created tremendous impression in Italy.

It is estimated that this great success will liberate 150,000 Russian troops.

Unless Berlin or Vienna immediately rushes reinforcements to the Galician front, Austria's sad plight will be aggravated.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN CARPATHIANS.

3,500 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 23.

A communique says:—Przemysl surrendered unconditionally.

The Russian detachment which reconnoitred towards Memel retired into Russian territory.

The Russians in the Carpathians are progressing on the front of the Dula Pass to the Upper San.

They captured 3,500 prisoners.

ITALY'S ASPIRATIONS.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

ROME, Mar. 23.

The Chamber has adjourned till May 15th.

Signor Salandra in an important speech explained that the recess was longer than usual because the Government was conscious of its duty of concentrating all its attention on the present problem.

It was far from the intention of the Government to govern without the Parliament. It had evidences of the confidence of the Chamber (cheers) and knew, that the Parliament unanimously desired the safeguarding of the legitimate interests and just aspirations of the country. (Cheers.)

ARMY BANKERS' BUSINESS EXTENSION

LONDON, Mar. 23.

Messrs. Cox and Company and the London and South-Western Bank have entered into mutual arrangements for partnership in the extension of the business of Messrs. Cox in France.

TURKS IN FULL RETREAT

ROUTED NEAR THE CANAL.

A FORCE OF ONE THOUSAND.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Mar. 23.

The Press Bureau says that at dawn yesterday patrols discovered a party of the enemy near El Kubri opposite Suez. Shots were exchanged.

Aeroplanes estimated the numbers at one thousand infantry and artillery and a few cavalry.

The guns at El Kubri opened fire and the enemy retired and encamped eight miles eastward of the canal.

Early to-day a force under General Sir G. Younghusband attacked and routed the enemy who are now in full retreat.

A prisoner says that the force marched twelve days direct from Birelsaba and included General von Traumer and three other German officers.

NORMAL CONDITIONS IN SINGAPORE.

ONLY ELEVEN REBELS AT LARGE.

LONDON, Mar. 23.

The Press Bureau says that all messages since the last notification show the restoration of normal conditions in Singapore.

All except eleven rebels have been captured.

Five rioters were court-martialled and shot, others being sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

During the riot seventeen German prisoners escaped and six have been recaptured.

The conduct of the remainder has been exemplary.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY CASE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED ON REFERENCE TO THIRD JUDGE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Woodroffe delivered judgment in the reference made in the case of Emperor against Indra Chand in what is known as the trading with the enemy case. In this case the accused was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta on two charges under the "trading with enemy Ordinance" and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The charges were in reference to several cases of mica which the accused was alleged to have sent to Germany. On appeal Justices Beachcroft and Greaves upheld the conviction on the second charge but remitted the sentence of imprisonment retaining only the fine of Rs. 1,000. As regards the first charge their Lordships held different views. Mr. Justice Beachcroft was of opinion that the accused guilty while Mr. Justice Greaves was for acquittal. Owing to this difference of opinion the Chief Justice referred the case to Mr. Justice Woodroffe for final disposal as regards the first charge only. This charge referred to one case of mica despatched from Calcutta to Antwerp before the outbreak of war which, however, was taken delivery of in England. The conviction of the accused rested on two letters which the accused wrote to his Italian agent, Chicachi for disposal of this case of mica. His Lordship, agreeing with Mr. Justice Greaves acquitted the accused of this charge.

SEQUEL TO SEIZURE OF BOOKS.

POLICE COMMISSIONER SUED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Imam two applications were made in connection with the suit brought by Din Mahomed for recovery of damages against Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, for seizure of some books which were not proscribed. In the first application the plaintiff prayed that the hearing of the suit be expedited as Sir Frederick Halliday was leaving Calcutta on the 31st instant. His Lordship could not expedite the hearing of the suit but directed de bene esse examination of Sir Frederick Halliday on Tuesday next.

In the second application the plaintiff prayed for de bene esse examination of Mr. Lowman, Deputy Commissioner of Police who, it was stated, would shortly go to the front. His Lordship granted the application but fixed no special date for Mr. Lowman's examination.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S CONFIDENCE.

WAR NOT TO BE PROTRACTED

CONVINCED OF DEFINITE VICTORY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, Mar. 23.

Field-Marshal French interviewed emphasised that he did not believe in a protracted war.

He spoke favourably of the whole situation emphasising the great importance of a continued large supply of munitions.

He concluded:—I am convinced that at the end of these hard months of war a definite victory awaits us.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 23.

A representative of Agence Havas has had an interview with Field-Marshal French.

He says that the sole furniture of the room were a large table covered with maps and some armchairs.

The Field-Marshal conveyed a striking impression of vigour and energy and looked extremely well.

He said:—You have seen that the Winter campaign has in no way damped the good humour and cheeriness of the soldiers. It is a rough war but the problem is comparatively simple, namely, munitions, more munitions and always more munitions and the Germans need them more than we.

They are no longer squandering them but are feeling the lack of nitrates.

Their morale is also no longer what it was Weariness and lassitude are noticeable.

They planned for a lightning victory. That plan collapsed.

Moreover the economic difficulties of Germany are becoming more difficult every day.

The Field-Marshal gravely added:—"I don't believe in a protracted war." After a moment's silence he continued:—The Spring will come in well for the Allies. The French troops are in excellent form and well provided. The Russians have re-entered East Prussia and some forts in the Dardanelles have already been reduced. Losses are inevitable.

The essential thing is the final success, whether we are considering the Dardanelles, France, Belgium or Russia. I and all those here are convinced that at the end of these hard months of war a definite victory awaits us.

RHEIMS BOMBARDED.

AVIATOR DROPS BOMBS.

PARIS, Mar. 23.

The afternoon communique says the enemy has bombarded Rheims, and a German aviator dropped bombs on the city, hitting three civilians.

We have progressed in Champagne, eastward of Hill No. 196.

The Germans twice delivered violent attacks near Bagatelle in order to recapture lost ground but were completely repulsed.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S BULLETIN

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Mar. 23.

A bulletin from Field-Marshall French says:—

All has been quiet except for occasional German artillery fire.

The damage has not been commensurate with the ammunition expended.

The enemy's airmen have shown unwonted activity owing to the favourable weather.

They only succeeded in killing three women and four civilians.

They flew at such a great height as to be unable to aim.

This procedure forms a great tribute to British airmen as it was adopted in order to increase the chances of German airmen's escaping pursuit.

FIGHT FOR TRENCHES.

PARIS, Mar. 23.

Last evening's communique said:—

A German trench was demolished and captured at Garency, north-west of Arras.

Our artillery checked an attempt to bombard Soissons.

The enemy sprayed burning liquid on a trench at Vauquois, causing the defenders to withdraw fifteen yards.

Two German attacks at Eparges were repulsed.

The French captured a line of trenches and a blockhouse at Hartmanns-weilerkopf.

STEAMER'S DUEL WITH AEROPLANE.

BOMBARDED FOR HALF AN HOUR.

MATE'S CLEVER TACTICS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Mar. 23.

A German aeroplane in the North Sea bombarded for half an hour the British steamer Elfland conveying wheat from Argentina for the relief of the Belgians. She was flying the Relief Commissioners' enormous flag.

The cleverness of the mate in steering the steamer in a circle and the approach of a destroyer enabled the steamer to escape. One bomb fell alongside and smashed the fittings.

STORM IN DARDANELLES.

LONDON, Mar. 23.

The storm continued in the Dardanelles yesterday, preventing operations.

The presence is confirmed of German howitzers mounted on rails, explaining fire from certain forts which had been destroyed.

SEIZURE OF THE DACIA VALID.

PARIS, Mar. 23.

An official enquiry has found that the seizure of the Dacia is valid.

REPORTED BOMB EXPLOSION.

VAGUE AND EXAGGERATED REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

MYMENSINGH, March 24.

A vague and probably much exaggerated report has been brought here from the village Sailatis, some sixty miles from the Mymensingh town, of a fatal explosion which occurred on Sunday last. One account says that an earthen pot was found in a house where it had apparently been placed secretly. A number of people collected and were trying to open it with a bamboo when it exploded killing six of them and injuring twelve. The matter is being enquired into. Another version is that bombs were thrown but this seems to be quite without any foundation.

RECKLESS BRAVERY OF OFFICERS AND MEN.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 24.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The number of officer casualities in the recent fighting is well over 500 but the same proportion and very much less than that one might have expected.

The reason of the abnormal officer casualties is the self sacrificing character of the leading, especially after the trenches were taken when a company of officers went forward to find out the quickest routes for the movement of their men. In this work they were caught by sharp shooters and machine-guns.

The work of officers and men is now further described as unparalleled for reckless bravery and sheer determination to turn the enemy out of his trenches with the bayonet. The French Army has sent many tributes to the British on their fine work.

BRITISH MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 24.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—Some changes on the headquarters staff of the expeditionary force are published to-day, by which recently Sir William Robertson became Chief of the Staff to Sir John French, succeeding Sir Archibald Murray, now Sub-Chief of the Imperial General Staff at Home.

The new Quarter-Master General at the front is Lieutenant-General Sir Ronald Maxwell, whom Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Crayton succeeds as Inspector-General of Communications. Thus to the satisfaction of everybody an Army Service Corps officer is in chief authority on the lines.

WHEAT PROBLEM IN AMERICA.

HEAVY EXPORTS TO EUROPE.

HOME SUPPLY LIKELY TO BE ENDANGERED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 23.

Experts of the Department of Agriculture consider that the present heavy exports of wheat and flour to Europe cannot continue without endangering the home supply.

An investigation made on March 1st showed a surplus of ninety-one million bushels of wheat above home requirements, whereas at the present rate a hundred and forty million bushels would be exported before next harvest.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

IMPORTANCE OF DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 24.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 22nd March:—

Unfavourable weather again has interrupted operations in the Dardanelles, seaplane reconnaissance being impossible. The damage done to the forts by the bombardment on the 18th cannot be ascertained but, the Admiralty say the power of the fleet to dominate fortresses by superior fire seems established and nothing has happened to justify the belief that the cost of the undertaking will exceed what was always expected and provided for.

The three lost battleships are already replaced and the strength of the Allied fleets in the Aegean is as great as ever and is maintained without any diminution of our strength in the North Sea and Adriatic.

Public opinion recognises that forcing of the Dardanelles is one of the most formidable operations ever undertaken in naval warfare and we must be prepared to sacrifice still more ships before the object is completely achieved.

OCCUPATION OF LAND APPROACHES.

The land approaches must be occupied by the military and this particularly on the Asiatic side will not at first be easily held and there will be danger to our warships all through the Sea of Marmora.

But both France and England are determined to see the great operation through and the French Minister of Marine said the operations would be carried on with renewed energy to the desired end and losses could not influence the eventual result.

Nothing done elsewhere will be allowed to detract from the primary duty of driving the Germans back across the Rhine but the passage through the Dardanelles will bring nearer the end, because it will narrow the issue to that seige of Germany on which the terms of the war will eventually depend.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

The Russian communiqué describing the successful invasion in the extreme north-eastern Prussia says, Memel was defended by two regiments of Landsturm, which after being driven back, mingled with the civil population who joined in the fighting. The Russians then bombarded the town and ended its resistance.

On the left bank of the Niemen also the Russians are driving back the Germans.

In Galicia the Austrian garrison of Premzysl made their last effort by opening fire on Russian positions and expending an unprecedented amount of ammunition and then made a desperate sortie which was repulsed after enormous losses and before the Russian trenches were reached. The Russians captured 78 officers and 3,000 prisoners.

ENEMY INACTIVE ON SUEZ CANAL.

The fall of Premzysl is now officially announced from Petrograd, the garrison surrendered. Nothing important is reported from the western front, except the activity of German aircraft. Early on Sunday morning at least two Zeppelins raided Paris and incendiary bombs were dropped, but little damage was done, as all organised precautions had been taken.

An aeroplane appeared over Deal on Saturday and dropped a bomb which fell harmlessly in the sea.

A petrol and aeroplane reconnaissance beyond the Suez Canal showed little activity among the enemy.

The union forces in South Africa have achieved an important success in occupying Heiragabir and other places near it in the south-eastern corner of German South-West Africa.

Dr. Schuster, speaking at a meeting of German metallurgists held at Dusseldorf said that the lack of copper, nickel, aluminium, bronze, and lead was becoming a more serious problem every day. He suggested that these metals should be commandeered by the military authorities only in Germany but in Belgium, France, asd that they should substitute, from the ordinary water copper roof of a church. All monuments erected in honour of "other persons" should be [illegible] Army purposes. The [illegible] directly mention the bronze busts of the Kaiser, [illegible] town boasts a number [illegible] agreed with him.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FUTURE RAILWAY POLICY.

STATE MANAGEMENT URGED.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA'S RESOLUTION ACCEPTED.

At yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved a resolution recommending the Government to consider the desirability of the future policy in regard to State railways being one of management by the Government instead of by companies. Interesting speeches were made showing the benefits of State management over Company management. Mr. Clark accepted the motion and the Council adjourned.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 24.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council this morning Sir Harcourt Butler presided; the attendance was small. Mr. Sharp laid on the table the Report on Education, 1913-14.

After interpellations Mr. Clark moved for the consideration of the Assam Labour Bill which was passed with three minor amendments. Mr. Clark alluded to the constitution of the Labour Board and said it was a tentative one.

Mr. Graham in supporting the Assam Labour Bill reviewed the labour question and said that since 1891 there had been much legislation and more co-operation between the Government and the industry. He welcomed the Labour Board and claimed a sympathetic consideration. What they needed was more freedom in the matter of recruiting and with a view to secure some modification he moved several amendments which he said the Government did not find their way to accept.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved a Resolution recommending the Governor-General in Council to consider the desirability of the future policy in regard to State Railways being one of management by Government instead of by managing companies. Sir Ibrahim in his speech pointed out that the Resolution did not deal with the question of nationalisation of railways in India as some people had imagined. He regarded it as a fortunate circumstance for this country that the Government decided so long ago as 1880 that they would acquire the railways in India and pursued that policy ever since. Whenever under the terms of the contract with private companies the time reached to exercise the option resting with them, they had declared such option in favour of acquisition with the result that all the trunk railways in India were now the property of the State. The railways had thus been nationalised, that is they now belong to the State and the Resolution merely dealt with the method of management of state property. The speaker said that the Resolution did not deal with construction of feeder lines required to develop the railway facilities in this country. Private enterprise could well be invited to co-operate with Government in meeting the requirements of this country and encourage to provide the necessary capital on terms which should not prove oppressive to the taxpayers of India. The object of the Resolution would be clearly appreciated when the speaker explained that there were 25,000 miles of trunk lines in India owned by the State out of which 6,800 miles were worked by the Government while 18,200 miles were managed by private companies. He desired that the Government should lay down as their future policy that when the present contracts with different managing companies fell in from time to time the present arrangement should be terminated and the 6,800 miles which they managed now should be gradually increased to embrace the entire system and it be brought under one management of the State.

ADVANTAGES OF STATE MANAGEMENT.

The advantages which he expected to result from State as against company management might be summarised as follows:—

(1) Saving in the share of profits now paid to managing companies;

(2) development of trade and commerce on natural lines instead of the present artificial division by means of block rates;

(3) growth and development of industries especially in the interior of this country;

(4) encouragement of inter-provincial trade; and

(5) the centre of control in a single state department located in India and amenable to Indian public opinion instead of being hypothecated to specific railway concerns.

OCK RATES FOR SHORT DISTANCES

g with details of the advantages, Sir id special stress on the fact that in matters of construction of railestion was merely looked at from f view of merchants and not of r in whom the Government l interest, but in this matey were materially affected consideration was given. present arrangement was lways were owned by the company had a btaining as much rrying the largest distance on their his desire by to the trade as block rates for carrying the cargo over short distances on their own lines when it was intended to be carried to ports served by the other state railways. In this way an attempt was made to divert the cargo from its natural outlet to another which did not supply the same advantages. It was due to this system that the sphere of influence of different lines and different ports was determined. He referred to the Muttra-Aligarh Railway which the Government refused to sanction on the ground of sphere of influences.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Next referring to the question of growing demand in this country for industrial development the speaker said that the cost of transport forms an important factor for the success of industrial concerns and they were entitled to ask that the State railways should provide special facilities in promoting industrial development. At present the foremost consideration with the managing companies was to work them on commercial basis and to secure a revenue for the State and dividends for the shareholders (whose stake in the capital of railways came to an average of about 7 per cent, the balance of 93 per cent being provided by the State). The result was that manufactured imports which were offered in large quantities for carriage over long distances received great consideration and were carried at comparatively low rates. Goods manufactured at the ports of India for home consumption were and must be carried at the same rate as the imported articles and that was one of the reasons why manufacturing industries started in the ports, had been generally successful. Goods manufactured in the interior were charged higher rates on the gorund that smaller quantities were offered for transport and over much shorter distances. The effect of this arrangement which might be justified on the ground of railway policy and railway interests was obviously inimical to the industrial development of India.

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

Sir Ebrahim was followed by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy who in supporting the Resolution said that last year he favoured the present arrangement of company management of railways on certain grounds and the opinion expressed then as regards economic aspect was governed by the consideration that State management was more expensive but now on hearing the mover of the Resolution he felt that economy was counterbalanced by the disadvantages incidental to present arrangement. The foremost consideration of the whole question was one relating to differential treatment as regards rates on the company-managed lines in respect of internal and seaborne commerce. The general complaint of merchants connected with inland trade was that the schedule of freights on those for exports and foreign imports was much lower than the schedule for goods moved from one part of the country to another. They had a right to insist that both the external and internal trade should receive one and the same treatment and distinction in favour of the former should be removed. Another point he would like to press was that public opinion in India was ripe for a large expansion of feeder railways by companies formed by Indians or by firms doing business in the country. Sir Fazulbhoy said that at present the control was practically in the hands of the British companies who were expected to appear on the field as competitors for construction of feeder lines. The situation was intolerable. If the system could not be mended the drastic alternative of ending it would have to be adopted.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis supported the resolution. While holding the view that company management was good enough he urged that revision of contracts should be undertaken on broad lines of efficiency and economy. The speaker paid a tribute to the services of Sir Henry Burt who was retiring from the Railway Board.

Mr. Marshall Reid said that the other day in speaking on the wheat export scheme of the Government Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla h urged that the Government should not involve itself in the details of a commercial undertaking, now he suggested that Government should take over the huge enterprise and work it (laughter). The burden would be a terrible one. The wording of the motion suggested that there was no Government control of railways at present. He (Mr. Reid) has been in India many years and he had heard from the railway men nothing but complaints of Government control. His main objection to the proposal was that it would mean centralization of control and his second objection was that a great deal of responsibility would be added to a department already overburdened with work and this was an important consideration. State management would tend to reduce the powers of the managers who are primarily responsible for the control of the company-managed lines. Company-management was not perfect but it was better than State management and he would rather see improvement in company system and giving to the Agents more powers.

Mr. Abbott opposed the resolution and dwelt upon the bad effects of disappearance of competition.

MR. SETALVAD DISAGREES.

Mr. Setalvad said he was not a commercial expert nor a businessman and it was with great diffidence that he intervened in the debate. His observations would be therefore observations of a layman. Dealing with the objections to company-management as raised by Sir Ibrahim the speaker said that the main objections such as block runs etc., were not insuperable since even at present the Government had the power of control which it could exercise if it chose. He did not believe that the management of railway concerns by the Government could be so economical and efficient as management by private companies. Moreover a State department could not show such enthusiasm and solicitude for passengers as the companies did because the latter, he thought, had direct interest in increasing the profits and it was only natural that they would manage well. If the resolution was accepted it would not be to the interest of the State or the country.

OBJECTIONS TO COMPANY MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Ghaznavi in supporting the resolution said that the mover had made out a case. After dealing with the salient points in the history of Railway development in India he said that greater part of the railways have been nationalised already and looking at the financial results he held that out of a total outlay up to 1912 of 352 millions Government had already found means to provide 334 millions and managing companies only 18 millions. It was in the speaker's opinion only a question of finding 18 millions which would enable the State to practically own the railways. He hoped there would be no difficulty at all. He next dwelt with the disadvantages of management by companies and financial loss to the State which meant loss to the taxpayers. The serious disadvantages in the speaker's opinion were that having regard to the cost of working Indian railways the rates were excessive, compared with those of other countries and the principle which guided the railway companies was chiefly to make the greatest profits without due regard to the broader policy of convenience and welfare of the public. The objection to company-management could be summed up by saying that the controlling agency and the central authority were divided between the Government of India here and the board of directors in London. This dual control stood in the way of progress and was a distinct disadvantage both to the Government and to the people. In the case of entire State management, the country would have greater chance of having their grievances removed. In conclusion Mr. Ghaznavi said the question of supply of capital and aid received from the companies was a myth.

DRAIN UPON TAXPAYERS.

Mr. S. N. Banerjea supported the resolution and dissented from Mr. Setalwad's views. There were State-managed railways in India and these proved a success. Then there was the question of margin of profits going into the pockets of the companies which he regarded as a drain upon the taxpayers. Alluding to the speech of Mr. Marshall Reid, Mr. Banerjee was of the opinion that decentralisation and wide powers of managers were also possible with State management. He urged the Government to accept the resolution.

Mr. Rayaningar said, there were certain clear advantages of manage ment of railways by the State as pointed out by the mover. It aws mainly advantageous to the development of agriculture. He was in full sympathy with the resolution.

Mr. Monteath speaking pointed out that the whole question was before the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in 1907 when the Vice-President and Sir Ernest Cable spoke in favour of State management. These were, however, personal opinions but commercial views were divided and were mainly in favour of relieving the Government of the management of railways. He also alluded to the opinions of Mr. Thomas Robertson who was also of opinion that the disadvantages of State management outweighed all the advantages. Mr. Monteath further said that with regard to the question of remittance to Home management as raised by several speakers, he would like to ask, was the Government going to work the railways for nothing and was State management less costly than company-management? Commercial opinion Mr. Monteath said, was somewhat divided on the general question of State and company-management. He would not give any opinion as he was not authorised by his Chamber to do so but his own opinion was that they were best as they were, State management and gain of one crore.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya reviewed the debate and dealt with the question from a financial point of view. He held that State management would be beneficial to the State and criticised the working expenses of company-managed lines. He also alluded to the large number of Government officers at the head of the companies' lines and also argued that retired Government officials were all on the Company Boards in London. He, in conclusion, dwelt upon the advantages which would incl annual gain of one crore of rupees, conveniences of passengers, lowering of fares and rates and employment of Indians. Referring to the last point the speaker said it was notorious that companies should employ so few Indians. The state of affairs was very regrettable. He said that the G. I. P. Railway issued exchange passes to Europeans and Eurasians but would not do that for their Indian employees. Sooner this state of things was abolished it was better. In conclusion he asked the Government to handle the whole question in a bold and statesmanlike manner.

Mr. M. S. Dass supported the resolution and said that the opponents of the Resolution had not given any reason as to their opposition why the resolution as it stood, should not be accepted.

THE COMMERCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

After Mr. Baruah had supported Sir Ibrahim's resolution Mr. W. H. Clark said:—"I trust that the Hon. Member who has moved this Resolution and those Hon. Members who have supported will not think me lacking in courtesy, if I make no attempt to discuss the complex question which has been raised, the question that is of the rival merits of Government or private management of railways. If I do not do so, it is not that I fail to appreciate the great importance of the problem to Indian industry and commerce, but last year, as the Council knows, there was a debate on this same question, in the course of which I reviewed the main factors on either side and it would be a waste of time of the Council if I were now once more to go over the same ground. I explained then that it would be entirely outside the scope of the debate, were I to offer personally or on behalf of the Government, any opinion on the merits of the conflicting considerations which can be urged on either side of the controversy and it would be equally unsuitable if I were to attempt to do so now."

MOTION ACCEPTED.

After dealing with the points raised in the debate and the mover's speech, which he characterised as very able and instructive, Mr. Clark concluded as follows:—"The present resolution merely recommends the Governor-General in Council to consider the desirability of the future policy in regard to State railways being one of management by the Government instead of by companies. It is a great pleasure to find myself in the fortunate, and I am afraid not too common, position not only of being able to meet my Hon. friend's wishes but even of having anticipated them. The Government has already with the sanction of the Secretary of State taken up an enquiry into this matter, especially in regard to the vital question of the comparative economy of the methods of working. I am therefore very glad to accept the Hon. Member's motion. The Council will of course clearly understand that in accepting this motion and in instituting the enquiries which we have instituted, the Government of India are in no way committed as to the conclusions which they may eventually form. We are merely comparing the respective results of the existing working of the lines which are now managed by the State and of those which are now managed by companies and the sole object we have in view is to collect the necessary data for forming a judgment on this question."

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah in his final reply expressed gratitude to the Government for having accepted the resolution. He hoped that in all future enquiries on the subject, Indian opinion would be fully consulted.

The resolution having been accepted the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

ANY OLD POTS OR PANS?

Reproduced from the "Westminster Gazette."

Any old iron? Any old copper?
Any old pots, kettles, or pans?

[Germany is said to be suffering from a shortage of metals.]

GERMANY'S SECOND THOUGHTS.

THE INTENTIONS OF THE ALLIES.

Writing on Monday, February 22nd, Mr. H. W. Massingham says in the 'Daily New and Leader":—

I suppose no week since the war began has been so prolific of talk about peace as that which has just passed over our heads. On our side, some high authorities have been quoted in support of the theory of an early end of the war, or, let us say, against the prospect of a second full year of hostilities. This seems to be the general view of those who return from the western front. Military opinion, French and British, is inclined to think that the German tenure of so extended a line cannot be long maintained. Interior signs show that Germany has miscalculated the length of the war, and has made no sufficient economic provision for a full year of hostilities, during which she must support herself and allow for the loss of a great portion of her stores of grain in East Prussia. Has the rule of thrift she has now set up come too late? Is not the national unity beginning to give way, and the normal Socialist criticism of policy and administration asserting itself again? Is there real solidity of view between the Court and military parties and the great commercial interests, which our command of the sea cripples today, and may ruin to-morrow? I imagine there is here a cleavage, hidden but real. It seems likely to widen.

THE NEXT ISSUE.

The throwing back of the German offensive in the West might for the moment reunite these elements (so far as they tend to draw asunder) in a common national enthusiasm for a war of defence. But hardly for long. The iron must have entered into the soul of the country as the result of its tragic and unlooked-for experience, coming as it does as the answer to a mood of unqualified self-confidence.

And then? What is to be the issue of Germany's "second thoughts" about the war when they come? One feels that her mind runs so largely in the prescribed circle of her State system of education and physical coercion that a thorough release cannot be expected to come save as the result of a long internal conflict. The victory of the Allies should give the predetermining shock: the resulting changes must be the result of a new spiritual development.

But there will be other powerful elements at work. Germany cannot think for herself alone. Her many mistakes of policy have included a fatal choice of Allies. Her strength is thus qualified by the weakness of Austria and Turkey. The Turkish alliance may cost her the great economic and political design which culminated in the Bagdad railway. And the defeat of Austria may well involve the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

A NEW GERMAN CONFEDERATION?

A question of vital importance thus arises for her. Is there to be a new German confederation? If so, on what basis? An Austro-German Bond may well imply two revolutionary changes—the end of the modification of the Prussian hegemony, and the predominance of the Catholic element. However moderate the terms of the Allies may be, the struggle which Germany precipitated may none the less involve mighty changes in the map of Europe. The balance of power may again be recast. It is possible to contemplate a total break-up of the central Teutonic power.

But we are more likely to witness two modifications of it—a much less firm central control, and an advance to a Parliamentary Constitution. The latter development has been that on which the real effort of German Socialism has long been concentrated. I believe that before the war some promise of such an advance was made (on conditions) to the leaders of the Socialist Party. Their part in the compact (or the tender of a compact) has, I imagine, been fulfilled, if one may judge from Herr Hirsch's broad hint in the Prussian Landtag. The German Government's share remains to be executed. But when the war approaches a decision, or when its final issue becomes evident, this question of the future Constitution and balance of the German State cannot be postponed. Germany, said Prince von Bulow, would only concede a democratic Constitution as the result of an unsuccessful war. Her Government may concede it of right and as the result of a bargain with her greatest party; it is hard to see how, if she evades this obligation, she can avoid a revolutionary demand for it.

RUSSIA'S HOPE.

OPPORTUNITIES OF NEW MIDDLE CLASS.

MR. STEPHEN GRAHAM'S EXPERIENCES.

In the following article in "T. P's Weekly," Mr. Stephen Graham deprecates British Distrust of our Eastern Ally. Speaking at the National Liberal Club a few weeks ago, he pleaded for more intelligent sympathy between the two countries. His remarks aroused some dissent: certain speakers even accusing him of defending barbarism. To a representative of "T. P.'s Weekly" Mr. Graham entrusted the following defence of the country he knows and loves.

Until then I had been satisfied that English tea was the only tea. Now I know better. The Russians are our peers in tea making. Sipping the delicate lemon-flavoured decoction from a glass of Graham's own brewing I was fain to confess so much.

"Your friends understand tea making."

"What a confession! Why, their tea is simply typical of the Russians.

"Which you still squabble about! But consider what the Russian Government has done since 1905. It has granted a Duma. I admit that it has chivvied and harassed that assembly. But it has never gone back on its work. It has never said 'there must be an end of the Duma.'"

"And what else has been done?"

"Freedom has been granted to religious bodies all over the country to worship in their own way. What we should call Nonconformist chapels are now springing up in every town."

"But surely religious freedom is one of the axioms of good government?"

ON THE BRINK OF EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT.

"You forget that large tracts of the country are still almost in the state of feudalism prevalent in England during the fourteenth century. It is little more than fifty years ago since the serfs were freed. Since the Japanese war the Government has been spending enormous sums on education. Russia is on the brink of an extraordinary intellectual development."

"Every hope. Russia can never be a very highly educated country in the sense that France is. For the mass of her population must always be peasants. Now you can't force a peasant to put a telephone in his cow house! The real difficulty with Russia is not education. It is the lack of opportunity for the great new middle class. In Petrograd, in Moscow, in all the cities, it is almost impossible for the educated young man to earn a living. That is why there are crowds of Russians who are still 'students' at the age of thirty-five, aye, at fifty. These men (and women) are content to go on studying in a genial city with an income, of say, forty or fifty roubles (£4 to £5) per month. They prefer that meagre but intellectual existence to extinction in some remote village school or surgery."

"Hence Russia's art theatres and magnificent music."

"Exactly so. It is these students who support and encourage artistic drama, and who appreciate the best things, in the literature the music, and the drama of the country. They are responsible for Russia's intellectual renaissance."

"Can't all this intelligence be turned to practical purpose—to business ends?"

"Perhaps it might, if the foreign business man had not got such a hold on the Russian coal-fields, the oil-fields and her other industries. You see the Russian is not a good business man. He does not save money. Indeed, the industrial virtues are lacking in him, for I am not even sure that he likes work. But these are the defects of a noble and a spiritually-minded people. If you meet a Russian who is a sharp business man, you can be pretty sure he is not a real Russian, but an Armenian or a Jew or a Pole."

"Apropos the Pole—do you think the Government will keep its promise of a free constitution to Poland? That is the rock on which our English sympathies are perhaps apt to split. Some of us fear the worst."

"That is sheer thoughtlessness. In the event of the Czar conquering, or being granted Austrian Poland, how can he hope to retain it except on the terms of a free constitution? The idea is absurd."

"Suppose that Austria retains her Polish provinces?"

CZAR AND LIBERAL RUSSIA.

"In that case she must treat them particularly well. Expediency, if nothing else, will force the Russian Government to behave as well as the Austrians to the Poles under its jurisdiction. But remember this. The Poles themselves, and Liberal Russia, are satisfied that the Government will keep its word. The whole of Liberal Russia is with the Czar in this, the Holy War. If Russians are satisfied, who are English extremists to cavil and complain? The principle of nationality will finally emerge from this struggle. We, the Allies, must lay it down as the fundamental idea in the final rearrangement of Europe—respect must be shown for Polish nationality, for Finnish nationality, and for Belgian nationality. The mere idea of cosmopolitanism is hateful. The mongrelisation of races means the degeneracy of races. In the United States it is inevitable, but this war must save Europe from it."

"Aren't we English rather a mixed breed?"

"No Russians to come in either?"

"Not to stay. And where Englishmen initiate financial enterprises in Russia, they should not become permanent officials. Russians should be trained to take their places. What Russia needs from us is neither carping criticism nor ruthless exploitation, but practical help and intelligent sympathy. Treat her generously and she will repay you a thousand-fold, spiritually and materially."

LAW INTELLIGENCE

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

PROMISSORY NOTE AND VERBAL CONTRACT.

DECREE OF APPEAL COURT UPHELD ON OTHER GROUNDS.

MOTABHOY MULLA ESSABHOY .....Appellant.

v.

MULJI HARIDAS .....Respondent.

The following is the text of the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, delivered on the 25th February:—

Present at the hearing:—Lord Dunedin, Lord Shaw, Sir George Farwell, Sir John Edge and Mr. Ameer Ali.

Delivered by Lord Dunedin.

This is an appeal from the decision of the Appellate Court of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The plaintiff-respondent Mulji Haridas sues the defendant appellant Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy upon a promissory note jointly executed by the defendant and the firm of Hyderally Cassumji Sons & Co. hereinafter called Hyderally, for Rs. 50,000. The note was made in the following circumstances. Mulji, before July 1907, had made advances to Hyderally amounting in all to Rs. 4,00,000 the consideration for making such advances being certain shares in an agency commission in a certain company. The advances were partially but not wholly covered by security. In July 1907, Hyderally applied for a further advance of Rs. 1,50,000 in order to pay off Motabhoy a debt of that amount due to him. Mulji agreed to make the loan a condition being an increased share in the commission agency and to make it in three equal instalments. Two of these instalments were paid and the money handed on by Hyderally to Motabhoy and the third instalment fell to be paid on 30th January, 1908.

At the end of December 1907 Motabhoy was in want of moneys to meet a bill. He accordingly applied to Hyderally to ask if the balance of the debt namely Rs. 50,000 could be paid immediately. Hyderally then approached Mulji to see if he would repay his instalment due on the ensuing 30th January. He consented to do so on being given the joint promissory note in question of date 23rd December, 1907, and the money was handed to Motabhoy. So far there is no discrepancy between the view of the parties, but now arises the difficulty. The defendant Motabhoy alleges that it was agreed that upon the arrival of the 30th January, 1908, the advance made under the promissory note should be held as the advance of the instalment promised to be paid by Mulji to Hyderally on that date, and that the note should be replaced by a single acknowledgment on the part of Hyderally. The plaintiff Mulji says that all he agreed to was that he would surrender the note if at 30th January, 1908, Hyderally had given sufficient security for the whole debt as then due by him, that on the 30th January no such sufficient security was given, that accordingly he is entitled to maintain Motabhoy's liability under the note.

The learned Judge of first instant allowed the parties to go to trial and examine witnesses; and coming to the conclusion that it had not been proved that any arrangement had been made for the giving of security by Hyderally, gave judgment in favour of the defendant. The Court of Appeal took the view that no witnesses should have been examined and that the testimony could not be looked at because in their view the promissory note constituted a written contract binding the defendant to pay on demand and section 92 of the Evidence Act, 1872, prevented any oral agreement being set up to contradict that written agreement.

BALD AVERMENT.

Now, if the defendant's pleading is to be dealt with in absolute strictness that view is right, for what the defendant says is this; he admits the execution of the note and then he says that it was verbally agreed that his liability on it should cease on the 30th January, 1908. That is a bald averment of a verbal contract contradicting the written contract and would be inadmissible under section 92. But this bald averment does not represent the defendant's true case. His true contention has been already stated and in the form of averment it might be put thus:—"It was agreed that on 30th January, 1908, the advance then to become due by Mulji to Hyderally should be held as made by the monies paid on 23rd December 1907, and that the liability under the note should be held as satisfied by a fresh note to be granted by Hyderally for the advance of 30th January 1908." That would be an agreement in terms of Proviso 2 to section 92 which allows to be proved "the existence of any separate oral agreement as to any matter on which a document is silent and which is not inconsistent with its terms."

Their Lordships have felt that it would not be satisfactory to decide against the defendant on a view which might have been obviated by a mere amendment of the pleadings and that in a case where the parties had been allowed to go to proof. They have therefore felt themselves entitled to consider the evidence led.

Although, however, there are cases, of which this is one, where it is allowed to urge an oral agreement, which will have the effect of leaving matters otherwise than if they had depended on the written agreement alone, it is obvious that such oral agreement must be clearly proved and that onus lies on him who sets it up. Their Lordships are of opinion that this has not been sufficiently realised by the learned Judge of first instance. Coming to the conclusion that the plaintiff had failed to prove that he had stipulated for security being given for the whole debt by Hyderally by the 30th January, the learned Judge takes it as a necessary sequitur that the defendant's case is established. But the agreement alleged by the defendant must be substantially proved, and it is here in their Lordships' judgment, that the defendant fails. The agreement must be an agreement to which the plaintiff Mulji is shown to have assented either himself or by an agent with power to bind him. Now there was no one who had power to bind Mulji. Further, Motabhoy and Mulji never met at the time at which the alleged agreement was concluded and there is absolutely no evidence, which shows that Mulji ever consented to anything except to advance the money if he got the promissory. In the argument the defendant's Counsel sought to put his case thus: He said that Mulji himself admitted in his pleading that the promissory note was not to represent the true state of matters after 30th January, that no doubt he exhibited the condition that security was by that date to be given but that as the Judge of first instance disbelieved the story that any such condition was made the matter rested on his own confession that the promissory note lost its efficacy after 30th January. The fallacy here consists in so treating an admission. It is permissible for a tribunal to accept part and reject the rest of any witness's testimony. But an admission in pleading cannot be so dissected and if it is made subject to a condition it must either be accepted subject to the condition or not accepted at all. Therefore the admission that the Promissory note was to be held as satisfied on 30th January by a new debt on the part of Hyderally provided that security was found for the whole debt by that date, cannot be treated as an admission that in any case the promissory note was to be held as satisfied by 30th January.

Their Lordships are therefore of opinion that the decree of the Court of Appeal was right, although to be supported on other grounds than these stated in the judgment of that Court, and they will humbly advise his Majesty to dismiss the appeal with costs.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A CASE UNDER WATAN ACT.

TRANSFEREE'S INTEREST TERMINATED ON RE-MARRIAGE.

JAMIETRAM GHELABHAI AND OTHERS v. MANIA RUSTOM AND ANOTHER.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. M. S. Advani, District Judge of Surat who affirmed the decree passed by Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Subordinate Judge of Surat.

The suit was brought by the plaintiff-appellants to recover certain lands. The land originally belonged to the joint family of one Narandas who died in 1878 leaving three sons who divided the property between themselves, and some portion of the land was kept undivided. Out of the three brothers one left a son who died young leaving a widow Bai Taragavri, a minor who has since re-married. On her behalf her father was appointed guardian of his minor daughter's property. He applied to the District Court for sale of certain immoveable properties for the purpose of paying off the debts. This was granted by the District Court and property was sold. The plaintiff-appellants are the nearest heirs and reversioners of the said widow and on her re-marriage they had become entitled to her property. They objected to the above order of the District Court as it was obtained with a view to destroy the reversionary interest to their prejudice and contended that the sale was not binding upon them.

The appellants then applied to the Mamlatdar for recovering possession of the land in dispute, but he dismissed their application. Then they applied to the Collector to revise the Mamlatdar's order who refused the application and asked them to file a regular suit and hence this suit.

The main issues in the case were whether this sale to the second respondent by the certified guardian of Bai Taragavri's ceased to be binding by Taragavri's re-marriage; and whether the lands in suit were alienable under sec. 5 (2) Hereditary Offices Act. (Watan Act.)

The appellants claimed the lands on the ground that after the partition of 1878 there was joint tenancy in them and as they were the survivors the lands should go to them. They also contended that the lands being watan lands, Taragavri was excluded from inheritance after her re-marriage and that the sale made by her guardians to the second respondent was only good so far as her life-time or during her marriage, and as she had remarried she was civilly dead.

Both the lower courts held that the lands in suit were alienable although they were Watan lands. This right was onferred by the Hope settlement.

Their Lordships held that although the watan lands were alienable, the interest of Taragavri in the property came to an end on her remarriage by virtue of para 2 of s. 2 of Act V of 1886, and that, therefore, the interest of the transferee from her guardians also terminated on that date, and the plaintiffs were entitled to recover possession of the plaint properties from the defendants with mesne profits from 15th January 1911 the date of the re-marriage, and they were awarded their costs throughout.

Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai appeared for the appellants.

Mr. K. N. Koyoji appeared for the respondents.

GIRL MURDERED FOR ORNAMENTS.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

MALLARADDI BIN RAMAPPA v. THE KING EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who found the accused Mallaraddi guilty of murder by strangling one Andanava, a girl aged ten years, and sentenced him to death under section 302 I. P. C. He was also charged with robbing the said girl of her ornaments worth about Rs. 123 and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 392 I. P. C., and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the deceased Andanava was playing at the house of a girl named Kenchava as her mother had gone to the market. She was wearing gold and silver ornaments worth Rs. 123. Accused seeing her there, sent one Hanmantar to fetch her, and the latter did so. Accused then took her into a room and signed to Hanmanta to go away to school. Later that day accused went to work in a field. The girl's mother returning from the market missed her and searched for her, but could not find her. Next day her dead body was found in a tank and when taken out it was seen that there were marks on the neck and that the ornaments were missing. A report was made to the police and an investigation followed and accused was arrested and produced Andanava's ornaments which he dug up in a field.

The accused who is a cultivator, in his defence stated that he did not know anything about the murder. He did not produce the ornaments belonging to the deceased. He was beaten by the police and he did not know what the "panchnama" was about.

The Sesions Judge refused to believe the defence. No motive for a false case against accused had been suggested by the defence, still less was there any apparent reason for the witnesses to come forward in support of a false case. The offence was so heinous that it was clearly necessary to inflict the extreme penalty of law.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. S. N. Karnad appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

MISCONDUCT BY A PARSI PRIEST.

APPLICATION REJECTED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

MANEKJI KAVASJI DASTUR v. THE KING EMPEROR (MEHERBAI PESTANJI JIJINA)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The applicant Manekji Kavasji Dastur is the head priest (Panthaki) of the Gamadia Agiary (Fire-temple). He was charged under sections 448 and 504 I. P. Code for criminal trespass and insult, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 125.

The accused entered into the premises of the complainant Meherbai Pestanji Jijina, wife of one Pestanji Rustamji Jijina, a priest working in the same Agiary, with the intent to insult and annoy her. The insult was contained in a letter, which made indecent proposals to her and asked her to be on terms of criminal intimacy with the accused. This letter was tendered with two sovereigns wrapped up in a separate piece of paper to the complainant and further the letter itself contained offers of money.

The defence of the accused was that the case was concocted against him by the complainant's husband who wanted to ruin him because he knew their family secrets, to wit criminal intimacy subsisting between his wife and one Pirojsha. Another alleged reason for concocting this case was that the accused refused to prevent Pirojsha from coming to the Agiary. The accused also denied having written the said letter and further set up an "alibi."

The Magistrate refused to believe the defence and observed: "The "alibi" is not in my opinion established. On the contrary the evidence on this point is not trustworthy. As to the letter, I am satisfied that it is in the handwriting of the accused, but it is not necessary for the purpose of the offence with which he is charged that it should be in his handwriting. It is sufficient that he tendered it to the complainant. The evidence for the prosecution is reliable. The reason assigned for concocting this case is altogether inadequate and strikes me as false."

Mr. Jinnah for the petitioner contended that the Magistrate had not recorded evidence in the manner he should have done as it was a warrant case. But the real grievance was that the Magistrate had not given reasons for the findings. The petitioner's defence was that he was not in Bombay at the time at which the offence was alleged to have been committed. He left Bombay for Karjat on the 17th November 1914 by the morning (8 o'clock) train and was actually seen by several respectable persons at Karjat on that day at about 10 o'clock in the morning. If the witnesses for the defence were believed how could the petitioner be in Bombay at 9 a.m. (P.T.) when the offence was alleged to have been committed. The Magistrate had not given reasons except that he believed one thing and disbelieved another. If the Magistrate's judgmeqnt was to be worded in that way there would be an end to all criminal revision applications. How was the High Court to revise? Counsel referred to 13 Cal. p. 272, and contended that section 370 Cr: Proc: Code laid down that a brief statement of reasons should be given by the Magistrate.

Mr. Justice Shah:—Under what Code was it!

Mr. Jinnah:—Under the old Code of 1882.

Mr. Justice Shah:—What was the wording of the section?

Mr. Jinnah:—My lords, the words seem to be the same. It stands to reason that here there is no evidence on the record. Is that what is contemplated by the Legislature? I say that if that is contemplated then the power of revision is gone, and the aggrieved party has no remedy.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—I can't see any defect in this judgment.

Mr. Jinnah:—The defect is this way, my lord, the Magistrate has disbelieved the "alibi" but has given no reasons.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—The Magistrate has found it.

Mr. Jinnah:—I think then it comes to this, the Magistrate has to say only that "I believe the prosecution, I disbelieve the defence and convict the accused."

Mr. Justice Heaton observed that he did not see how the Court would interfere in the matter.

Mr. Jinnah further said that the evidence was such that the petitioner would have been able to satify the High Court that an "alibi" was proved.

Mr. Justice Heaton remarking that the Court would not be justified in interfering in the matter, rejected the petition.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Saher with Mr. P. F. Dastur appeared for the petitioner.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 26TH OF MARCH, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.

For Judgment.

1150-13—Ard. H. D. & Co. Abraham E. J. Abraham v. Binodiram Bulchand a firm Tyabji D & Co.

For Consent Decree.

347-08—Little & Co. Dwarkadas Goverdhandas v. Hiravahoo widow and ors. Tyabji D. & Co. Crawford B & Co., Little & Co., Edg. G. W. & C.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

112-14.—Hiralal & Co., Manilal Nanji Ludha and anr. v. Teppa Roopa, Little & Co.

424-13—Bhimji & Co. Amarchand Madhowji & Co. a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co. for trial of issues 3 and 4 Part Heard 19-3-15.

Testamentary Suits.

17-12—Little & Co. Vallabhdas Rowji v. Khimji Keshowji Tyabji D & Co. A B Part Heard.

7-14—M. K. R. B. & Co. Sriribai widow and ors. v. The Advocate-General of Bombay Jeh. S. M. & H.

L. C. 144-15—Jeh. S. M. & H. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Shiribai widow and ors. M. K. R. B. & Co.

Long Causes.

693-14—Nadershaw and D. Haji Gulam Husseim Haji Moosa v. Haji Sidick Haji Sumar and anr Ragh N & Co.

635-14.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Carrimbhey Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jehangir M. and S., Manchershaw & N.

371-14.—Jehangir M. & S., Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jehangir S. M. & H.

S. C. 98-15.—Rustamji and G., Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Harsey & Co., a firm, Motichand and D.

380-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba & ors. v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant & ors., Man H. M. & Co., Mulji and Th.

1193-13.—Khunderao L. & M., Tarachand Panalal and ors. v. Messrs. Waghji Walabhdas & Co., a firm and anr., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Surajmal & Co., Madhowji K. & C.

641-14.—Payne & Co., Kasturchand Sadasukh Goormukraj Sukhanand, a firm, M. K. R. B. & Co.

45-15—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo and Co a firm v Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, M K R B and Co.

648-14—Edg G. W & Co. Venkata Kristiniah v. The Hydrabad (Deican) Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. and ors.

305-14—Medhowji K & C Konda Lachiram Vatad Narsingham v. Bhagirathibai widow and ors.

306-14—Madhowji K & C Shankar Sadashiv Bachuwar v. Bhagirathibai widow & ors.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.

For Decree Absolute.

685-14—M. B. Chothia Moti Pana and ors. v. Khatri Lakshman Narayen.

For Confirmation of Comr's Report and for Final Decree.

344 12.—Mans H. M. & Co., Naratam Anandji v. Canji Hirji and ors., Bhemji & Co., Madh K. & C.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

773-13 Soonderdas & Co., Sobbagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.

439-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

446-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

234-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co & M.

641-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v. Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm Motichand & D.

1021-14—M K R B and Co, Jehangir Rustomji Wadia v Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwala and anr, Vachha and Co.

1060-14—Payne and Co, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Nurani v Sullemanji Karimji a firm, In person, Jehangir S M and H.

1037-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank G W & Co.

993-14—Jehangir G and B. Bai Parinbai v Govind Karson Chhaya, Jamsetjee R & D.

S SCT. 594-21470/14—Ardeshir H D & Co Parbhudas Soorchand and anr v Parbhashanker Avleshwar Hiralal and Co.

1082-14—Patell and Ex. Chiranjilal Mahadev v Sudarmal Fulchand a firm, M K R B and Co.

867-14—Shroff D and D, Ardeshir Shapurji Itchapuria and anr v Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Kadar Jitekar, Mulji and Th.

966-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Daph F and D, Wadia G and Co, Craigie B and C, Raghavaya N and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Tyabji D and Co, Little and Co., Malvi H. M. and R. For Postponement.

1109-14—Man H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Narsi Jetha a firm, N C Dalal.

1110-14—Man H. M. and Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Channabhai Vella a firm, N. C Dalal.

1112-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Jetha Monsi a firm, In person.

1122-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Pasoo Ookada a firm. In person.

49-14—Shroff D and D, Bai Sakerbai widow v Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji, Bhai K and G.

901-14—Mulla & M Sassvally Ebrahim and anr v Messrs Volkart Bro's firm Payne and Co.

407-14—Motichand and D, Jaynarayan Lalchand Tapadia v Govindram Umedram and ors, Cap and V.

246-13—Adreshir H D & Co. Gangaram Raghunath Samant and anr v. Hari Sadashiv Khanolker and ors. Sab G & Ch. M. & K Part Heard 4-9-14. Hiralal & Co. for Postponement.

S. C. Ct. 206/8468-14—In Person Dharsey Nanji Kamdar v. Ishwarlal K. Vakil and anr. Kanga and S.

424-14—Bhai K & G Vassonji Sons and Co. a firm v. Haji Khanoo Moosa a firm Little & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THE MADANPURA RIOT.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector Stenson charged Musahebally Elahibux, Wazir Elahibux, Nabir khan Gulakmad, Fordel Ajabkhan, and Samanderkhan Khaliatm, with rioting with revolvers and sticks, and in the alternative with causing geievous hurt to one Mahomed Shafi and others at Madanpura on the 7th February last.

Mr. C. D. Bilimoria, defended the accused.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution are that Wazir was assaulted by Mahomed Safi on the 6th February. Wazir and his brother Musaheb, thereupon went with some Pathans to assault Mahomed Safi and his men the next day, when a free-fight ensued between the parties. One of the Pathans who was armed with a revolver fired three shots which injured three persons in the crowd including Mahomed Safi.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused. The first and the second were sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 125, with the alternative of six months' rigorous imprisonment. The rest were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Khan Saheb Mahomed Hussein Taki of the Criminal Investigation Department charged (1) Bhagwan Ragu Varulkar, a havildar employed in the office of Mr. Ratansi Mulji, and (2) Shivram Mukund, hamal in the same office, with the theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 11,000, belonging to Mr. Hurjivan Bhawanbhai Kotak, Diwan of Rajkote.

It appeared that in November 1913 Mr. Kotak missed a bundle containing the notes, which he had placed on a table in Mr. Ratansi's office at Elphinstone Circle where he had been on a visit. Eighteen months' later Khan Saheb Taki received certain information from the Malwaa Police and arrested the second accused. The latter took the Police to Worli where one Vithoba Harichand gave up the notes. Further enquiries were made and the first accused was also arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

Mr. Kotak has offered a reward of Rs. 400 to the Bombay Police and of Rs. 250 to the Malwan Police.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate has concluded the hearing of the case in which Mr. Joshi, Building Superintendent, Bombay Municipality charged Mr. Keshavlal S. Sanghani, a resident of Matunga, with using a building as a dwelling house declared to be unfit for human habitation by the Municipal Commissioner. Mr Crawford, Solicitor, appeared for the Municipality.

The complainant alleged that on the 9th May 1913, a notice was served on Mr. Sanghani giving reasons why the building which belong to him was unfit for human habitation. After the notice was served on the accused, correspondence passed between the Executive Engineer and the accused. The building, even after the summons was served, remained occupied.

Mr. Sanghani put in several written statements, in which he contended that the building was quite fit for human habitation and that the procedure followed by the Municipality was not correct.

The Magistrate reserved judgment.

THEFT BY A HAMAL,

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged Venkatu Bogra, a hamal in the employ of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company, Chartered Accountans, with theft as a servant of currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 1,535, and vouchers worth Rs. 10,000.

On Tuesday evening, the accused was seen jumping out of a window of Graham's Buildings and attempting to run away but was arrested by a policeman on duty. He was convicted and sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

RECEPTION OF MR. AND MRS. GANDHI AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 24.

A hearty reception was given last evening to Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Gandhi by the citizens of Rangoon at the Victoria Hall which was filled to its utmost. The Hon. Mr. U. Hpay presided and an address of welcome was presented to which Mr. Gandhi suitably replied. There was the usual garlanding of the distinguished visitor and his wife and songs. The proceedings terminated with the singing of "Bande Mataram."

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON BANKS.

BANK MANAGERS EXAMINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged H. E. Staunton, manager, in Bombay, of Messrs. B. S. Lloyd and Co., of London, with cheating the Russo-Asiatic Bank in respect of Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 15,000 and the Comptoir National D' Escompte de Paris in respect of Rs. 18,000. The Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. J. K. Tarachand, Barrister, defended the accused.

Mr. G. B. Adamson, manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, was re-called and examined by the Hon. Mr. Nicholson. He could not say that there was anything in the Bank's books which would allocate any drawing by cheques in the account of Messrs. Lloyd and Co. against any particular trust receipt. He could not say that there was any particular cheque against any particular receipt. He had presented a petition in the Insolvency Court against the adjudication of Messrs. Lloyd and Co. for his Bank as well as the other two Banks. He was nearest the High Court and he therefore presented that petition. There was no written agreement about that among the Banks. He did that under his solicitors' advice. He also lodged a complaint against the accused with the Commissioner of Police and he understood that the other Banks had done the same, but he had not seen any letters in the matter. He remembered the accused having been examined by the Chief Clerk of the Insolvency Court on the 11th January, 1915, and between that date and the date on which he launched the present case, he had, as far as he remembered, consulted his solicitor, Mr. Tennant, and followed his advice in the matter. He next produced the figures of indebtedness of Messrs. Lloyd and Co. to the Russo-Asiatic Bank. The accused was constantly getting advances from the Bank between the 10th February and the 13th July on trust receipts of produce. Witness had the trust receipts register to show every advance against trust receipts and the full particulars of the produce mentioned in them.

A QUESTION DISALLOWED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tarachand, witness said the accused left for England on the 17th January. Before that date he was aware of his intention to go away. He knew on the 15th January that the accused was going away. He received a communication from his attorneys in the matter. He was not aware that his attorneys had received a communication from the Official Assignee which the accused had addressed to that official.

Mr. Tarachand (to witness): Do you suggest that the accused's going away to England was absconding?

Witness: It is not quite fair to me to ask me that question.

The Magistrate disallowed the question.

The Hon. Mr. Nicholson read the letter referred to above in which the accused had said he was going to England but would be back and would give every information he could in the matter and that he was not a partner in the firm of Messrs. Lloyd & Co.

Mr. Tarachand said he only wanted the letter produced to show that the accused had not absconded at all. The fact that the accused was arrested at Suez, might put such a construction on the matter.

Mr. Tarachand next read passages from the agreement between Messrs. Lloyd & Co., and the Eastern Bank.

Witness said he would not advance money after reading that. He took it after reading the agreement that everything in the godown was to be used by the Eastern Bank.

Mr. R. W. Watson, manager of the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris recalled and examined by Mr. Nicholson, said there was nothing in his Bank's books to show any particular drawings by cheques against any particular trust receipts. If there were two receipts he could not specify one from the other. After the examination of the accused by the Clerk of the Insolvency Court had closed, the witness was in consultation with his solicitors and those of the other Banks as to the proceedings to be taken. He was aware that the Russo-Asiatic Bank had made a complaint to the Police. He knew all about it as his solicitors and those of the other Banks were the same. He had acted entirely under the advice of his solicitors. On the 21st January he sent a letter to the Commissioner of Police.

GENERAL LIEN ON GOODS.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tarachand, the witness said he knew before the accusen boarded the steamer that the latter was going away. He knew that probably on Friday or the next morning. Mr. Tennant told him about it on Saturday morning. He never heard Mr. Tennant say that on that morning the accused had asked Mr. Tennant if he could go to England and intimating that he would stop in Bombay if Mr. Tenant wanted it. He did not remember having read a letter from the accused to the Official Assignee saying that he was going away.

Counsel asked if after reading the agreement between Messrs. Lloyd & Co., and the Eastern Bank witness did not think that it contemplated the firm keeping two kinds of produce, one under lien to the Eastern Bank and not the other. Witness replied he took that to be a general lien on all goods and to his mind it did not contemplate that the firm had in the godown produce other than that under lien to the Eastern Bank.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said that assuming that the contention of the defence was correct, he could not possibly have given an advance to the accused without ascertaining clearly the amount of goods hypothecated to the Eastern Bank.

Mr. W. M. Anderson, manager of the Eastern Bank, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that the accused when he came to him said that though his firm had some losses in the beginning in Bombay, it was doing better now. He did not think he knew, until its suspension, that Messrs. Lloyd and Co., had been having advances from other Banks. After the suspension when he came to see him, witness asked the ... the goods and the latter ... derstand that the goods ... accused gave no explan... ever. Witness knew ... banks were in the ... Further hearing ...

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The Bengal Ambulance Corps.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—The corps will now be one of which Bengal will have no reason to be ashamed. Her sons will find honourable place in the commissioned ranks both on the British and Indian footing according to qualification and standing, while the rank and file will not be reckoned as camp-followers as in a bearer corps, but coming as they do from the educated community they will, we understand, have a status equivalent to that of privates. The State will gain a corps of noble servants of humanity who at immense self-sacrifice will do their duty to the stricken soldiers on the field, while the country will gain a large number of citizens who have got disciplined under fire. Another likely result of the experiment will be a mutual better understanding of the European and Indian races and an enhancement of respect for each other. The men and money employed in this connection will therefore be well spent both for the immediate gain of the present day and as an investment for the benifit of the generation to come. We therefore hope that all sections of the community will contribute their quota so as to make the project a success.

A Testimonial to the Police.

The "Tribune":—The other day Sir Reginald Craddock, speaking at the Imperial Legislative Council, exclaimed that "he wondered whether India would ever properly recognise what she owed to her police." That means that in his opinion India does not now sufficiently appraise the work of the police and it is difficult to say what in his opinion should be done to do so. In any case we are sure that while acknowledging the good work done by the police, one should not neglect the bad work and the injury it causes now and then. One of the defects of police work is their zealous attentions to those whom they suspect to be evil-doers and in respect of whom they have no evidence. If their suspicions are well-founded, it is necessary in the interests of society that they should keep a close watch on the suspects. If otherwise their over-zeal will only do harm. We do not know if there is anything in police routine to distinguish between the useless and useful side of their activity.

Railways, Irrigation and Education.

The "Punjabee":—If reproduction, therefore, is what the Governmest have in view, why do they not spend more on irrigation which brings in a much more handsome profit, besides being directly helpful to agriculture, and less on railways? Further, is the reproductive value of money invested only to be measured by actual and tangible profit, What investment is ultimately more profitable to the community and to the Government itself than investment which seeks to make the youth of the country more efficient by giving them more and better education or which seeks to add to the wealth of the country by promoting material development? It is equally idle to say that railway expenditure costs nothing to the people, because it is met by borrowing. It has not always been met by borrowing, though it always should have been. Only last year the budget provided for an expenditure of more than a million on the railways out of the revenues. And if we take into account the whole of the amount that has been spent on the railways so far, considerably more than 20 millions out of the sum, have been met from the revenues. How would things have been to-day if no part of this sum had been spent on the railways, and if the bulk of it had been added to the country's educational expenditure?

The Future of Turkey.

The "Hublul Matin":—The maintenance of the integrity of Turkey and the other Islamic states is essential to the lasting peace between England and Russia, and this important fact must be clear to the British statesmen. The solution of the Turkish question is, therefore, a matter of vital importance to England and the peace of the Asiatic continent. A vindictive and shortsighted policy will lead to mischief, the evil consequences of which will be felt by generations to come. If the British Ministers follow a course of action, which is consistent with wisdom and generosity then, Turkey and the Islamic peoples will be turned into the most staunch and devoted allies of England, and will remain as such for ages to come. The interests of India, nay that of the whole of Asia, are involved in the solution of this knotty problem, and we earnestly hope that the British Ministers will realise this important fact and exercise their influence for the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. If the Turks perceive, that in spite of the hostile acts of their government, England is ready to preserve their freedom, their gratitude will prompt them to sever all connection with Germany, and take such steps that at no future time, there will be further breach of friendship between Britain and their Government. The Indian Moslems, and their brethren in faith all over the ... will be for ever ready to shed their ... drop of blood for the honor of ... With the support of the Islamic ... he position of England as the ... power in the world will be ... ever.

DURATION OF WAR.

CHANCES OF SETTLEMENT REVIEWED.

QUESTION OF BLOCKADE.

The following article by Mr. Hilaire Belloc appears in "Land and Water."—

The first question everyone asks himself about the war is, What will be its probable duration? It is a matter which has not been discussed because, as will be again insisted upon in a moment, it is not susceptible of calculation or description. But as the matter is now more than ever a subject of public discussion, and as more or less trustworthy reports of this and that authoritative opinion are being circulated, it may be wise to consider the elements of our judgment in this matter.

The reason that interest and conjecture upon the duration of the war have become so much more acute of late is that the end of the winter is in sight and that this moment coincides with the end of the period required for training the enemy's new levies and for equipping our own. The days through which we are passing are therefore a little more suitable for this very indeterminate discussion than were those of the past, and we may without imprudence sum up the only elements upon which any judgment can be based.

First let it be said that any attempt to estimate with precision the probable duration of any campaign whatsoever is a folly. It is a folly into which the enemy very conspicuously fell when he made such careful arrangements for a six months' campaign and failed to foresee the possibility of a campaign lasting for a year—or at any rate made no full preparations for the same.

There is no reason why we should imitate this folly by pretending to any limit of our own, especially after so many months of warfare have taught us how full of unexpected accidents a modern campaign can be.

But though even the vaguest prophecy would be gratuitous folly, it is in this, as in almost all other military affairs, possible to put two alternatives and to say in the one case, the the war such and such a duration," in the other case, it" will not be of less than some other limit."

Before tabulating and considering the elements of such a judgment, one probable and one improbable disturbing factor in the calculation must be eliminated. The probable factor is the entry of one or more of the nations now neutral into the campaign: the improbable factor is separate action, open or concealed, upon the part of any one of the Allies to the detriment of the rest.

If either of these disturbing factors be admitted all forms of calculation upon this matter fall to the ground. We can only judge with the material we have to hand of what will follow if for instance, Roumania and Italy threw their weight into our scale before next May, or if Bulgaria joined the enemy without a corresponding recoupment upon our side: or what would happen if some one of the Allies, from exhaustion of from any other reason, pursued the common object with less vigour than the rest, it is perfectly impossible to determine.

Eliminating these disturbing factors, then, there remain two great alternatives upon the general character of which we can decide at once. Either the enemy, who is now in the strict sense of that term besieged, will raise the siege or the siege will continue.

TWO ALTERNATIVES.

First, note that he can only raise the siege by breaking through upon the West.

A local and sufficient decision in the East might, indeed, enable him to bring great forces back west and might therefore indirectly secure his ultimate object; but that object will only be finally secured if his success in the West is complete—that is, if he break the line containing him and find himself able to defeat in a final manner the French army and its allied British contingent.

In the case of that alternative all discussion of the duration of the war falls to the ground. The menace to our civilisation would be then so apparent and so pressing that every resource left to the Western Allies would be brought into play. And there can be no question, especially upon the part of this country of admitting the final result.

It is probably true to say that in case of such a disaster a state of war would technically remain even after the very distant period in which the defeated parties should have suffered complete exhaustion, for, to use a phrase justly which has been often used rather wildly in this campaign, such a situation would literally and exactly mean life or death to Great Britain. It would mean the security of her food supply and without food men die.

It is only in the second alternative that any element for judging the possible duration of the war can be considered. That second alternative is the maintenance of the present siege, and the calculation upon which we are engaged somewhat remotely resembles the sort of calculation which every besieging army general has always made of the power of resistance of the besieged.

WASTAGE, RECRUITMENT, AND TOPOGRAPHY.

Let us see of what the settlements principally consist.

1. There is first the element of wastage, and that has a triple from—the wastage in numbers of men, the wastage of ammunition and the restriction of supplies due to a more or less perfect blockade.

2. There is secondly the element of new numbers—that is, of recruitments upon either side. Can the besieged army count on more men—if so, how many? Can the besieger count on further numbers—if so, in what amount?

3. The third element is the element of topography. What effect upon my siege will it have to occupy this, that, and the other point of vantage, and what effect will it have if the enemy on his side manages to push out and occupy this, that, or the other point—after breaking my lines?

We will consider those three main elements of the calculations in detail.

1. First, as to the wastage of men.

There is no need to reiterate in this analysis the calculations which have so often found place in these columns. My readers know upon what figures they are based and that, already some little time ago, one could estimate the total permanent losses of Germany alone, excluding cases of sickness, at a million and a quarter, and the total permanent losses of herself and her ally, counting of course the vast number of Austro-Hungarian prisoners, at about double that amount.

What is more important is a comparison between these vast figures and the corresponding figures of the Allies. We have a basis for calculation, as my readers know, in the British official figures, and in one—the only one—official pronouncement delivered in France now nearly three months ago. On the basis of both these statements we may justly regard the total losses of the Western Allies (excluding sickness), in permanently disabled, killed, and captured of rather more than half a million, but a great deal less than three-quarters of a million men. In other words, the Germanic powers have been wasting, and are wasting, at a rate nearer four than three times the rate of the Western Allies. It is true that they have very much more men than the Western Allies, and it is also true that we have no figures upon which to estimate, even generally, the corresponding Russian losses, though we are pretty safe in calculating that the latter will hardly, counting genuine prisoners of war—that is, soldiers taken as prisoners—touch the million. Perhaps three-quarters would be nearer the mark, but the whole thing. is upon that side, obviously a mere guess.

Well, with the wastage as regards the Western field (where the ultimate decision must lie, though indirectly, as I have said, the Eastern field must determine the Western result), let us next consider the function of ammunition.

Here, again, we have no precise or even general figures to guide us, but we can take a broad survey based upon the simplest and widest considerations. It is not only that Germany has to be supplied. It is Germany and her Ally, and if Germany is highly industralised, as highly industrialised as England herself, Germany's Ally is not so.

Now we know that in those materials for ammunition which are abundant both with the Allies and with the enemy, the factor is that either working at their fullest pressure can hardly meet the demand. We can roughly, but justly, conclude that with the exhaustion of the original stocks the enemy's position becomes, in comparison with our own, more and more difficult in this particular of ammunition.

FOOD PROBLEM.

What is his position with regard to the necessities of life in the shape of food?

There is nothing more difficult to determine in all our calculations upon the war. On the one hand we know that the whole Prussian system depends upon exact calculations, with all the strength and weakness attaching to this mechanical way of making war, and with its corollary of falsehood never proceeding from emotion, but always from reasoned motive.

Our knowledge of this character in the Prussian system would naturally incline us to believe that all the talk about the pinch for food and the open proclamation of scarcity is a falsehood designed to deceive us as to the enemy's real resources.

On the other hand, we must weigh against this presumption (which found weight in many quarters and has been supported by some of the best critics upon our Press) the fact that you cannot carry through a plan beyond a certain magnitude for more than a certain time. The bread taxes are realities, so is the war bread, and so are the known imports required by Germany from year to year; so is the sum spent by the German Government which cannot have passed more than a certain amount for provisions, so is the estimate of the enemy that the war would hardly last more than six months, so is the fact that he made war immediately after harvest.

Put all that together and it seems much more likely that the scarcity is real than that it is merely an elaborate pretence; and to this we must add two facts—first, that the Prussian falsehood, when it is calculated, is usually of a very simple and even a crude nature. To carry through a falsehood of this highly complicated length and gigantic character is something of which we have no experience in the career of Bismark and his successors.

But the way in which this scarcity in food and in other necessaries of life, such as textiles, will affect the duration of the war, depends entirely upon the strictness of the blockade to which we subject the enemy.

THE BLOCKADE.

There are two factors, both political, which tend to modify the severity of this blockade.

I criticise neither: I merely state them. The first is a point of foreign policy. It is believed by many excellent judges—or has been believed until quite lately—that a strict blockade would cost us more in complications with neutrals than it would advantage us against the enemy.

The second is a conception, partly humanitarian, partly of baser origin, but finding continual, though restricted, expression in our Press, that to spare the enemy the rigours of a complete blockade is at once our duty and our interest.

We need not here discuss the obvious point, that of all nations in the world the Prussian is least moved by considerations of humanity, and that it would never cross the mind of one of her statesmen or generals to spare this country any rigour in blockade with a power of blockade open to them.

I repeat, these notes are not political and are not to be used for the purposes of criticism. So far as this specific question is concerned—the duration of the war—there is no factor in the calculations more clear than that of the blockade. Whatever the forces may be, tending to end or to continue the war, and however indeterminate our calculations of them may be, the force of a blockade is at once all powerful and incalculable, and the duration of the war is, other things being equal, calculable in an exactly inverse proportion to the rigour of the blockade. The sharper the blockade the shorter the war. The weaker the blockade the longer the war.

It must be remembered in this connection that the blockade from which the Germanies suffer, is not only that imposed by the Allied fleets, of which force, of course, the British fleet is far the superior. France will not allow Germany an ounce of certain materials which she largely controls. Russia, far more important as a source of supply, will not allow Germany or Austria a grain of food for the direct feeding of her people or for their indirect feeding through the keep of her cattle. And Russia can here cut off grain to the value of 50 per cent. per family in the German Empire. She can compel, and has compelled, that Empire to kill vast quantities of animals the support of which is no longer possible. Not the least important has been the action of Russia in the matter of horses. Normally, Russia sends into Germany 150,000 horses a year. Now she is sending none. Further, Russia sends in vast supplies of eggs and butter and the rest dairy produce in general, which have also been cut off.

And there is one more article of import which Germany needs and which will very gravely affect the future of this war, and that is labour. What numbers can be spared from civilian occupation for the formation of the new armies in Germany is the most poignant and the most doubtful of the matters we touch in this country. But whatever the margin may be, it is heavily affected by the absence of Italian and Slav labour, and the place of these yearly immigrants cannot nearly be taken by the use of prisoners of war.

CONCLUSION.

We may sum up and say that in every element of wastage or of the *strain imposed by time* upon the resources of the enemy, the argument points towards a war of shorter rather than longer duration *if* the containment of the enemy continues unbroken and *if* the blockade which it is now in our power to impose is at last seriously imposed.

As to the precise limits for the duration thus influenced, it is of course absolutely impossible to make even a rough guess, but the following element in our judgment should be carefully noted. The pinch for food and the pinch for ammunition has already begun upon their side. The accumulation of ammunition beyond what we are actually expending has just begun on the West. Allow, now, three full months and the weight of valuable projectiles upon the two sides will have turned in favour of the Western Allies and against the Germanic powers—*if* they are still contained and the same calculation, a little more prolonged, gives the early summer as the corresponding date for the chief effect of the blockade of food. Not the end of May, but the end of June or beginning of July gives the point of maximum strain in this regard, and that strain will be very heavily increased indeed if the Hungarian plain, or any considerable part of it, should fall into Russian hands before the harvest.

Everything, therefore, seems on this line of argument, to converge upon the early summer as the decisive moment.

But it is only one line of argument. There remain two more, as I have said: the supply of men and the topographical argument. With these I propose to deal next week.

BRITISH SHARPSHOOTERS.

Of late the activities of the enemy's snipers have diminished owing to the marksmanship of British sharpshooters. These snipers (says "Eye-Witness") frequently cover themselves with fern or straw so as to render themselves less easily distinguishable when crawling on grass or stubble. At one place out of five German snipers who had crawled out in front of their trenches and were trying to annoy us three were promptly shot dead. At another point one of our marksman recently accounted for six single-handed..

MARTYRDOM OF BELGIUM.

GERMAN BARBARISM.

TERRIBLE RECORDS OF MURDER.

More horrible details of atrocities by the Germans in Belgium are published in the eleventh report of the Commission of Inquiry issued during mail week by the Press Bureau:—

When the Kaiser's troops entered Namur they fired a number of houses and shot the people who were escaping (some of them in their night clothes). Six dwellers in the Rue Rogier were shot on their own doorsteps. The conflagration destroyed the Town Hall, with its archives and pictures, the adjacent group of houses, and the whole quarter bounded by the Rue du Pont, the Rue des Brasseurs, and the Rue Bailly, with the exception of the Hotel des Quatre Fils Aymon. No serious attempts were made to prevent the fire from spreading. The Chief of the Fire Brigade was arrested. The Germans alleged that shots had been fired against their troops, but the Commission states:

> How can anyone account for the strange fact that at all the five points at which the alleged rising was supposed to have broken out the Germans were found in possession of incendiary substances which were required for the prompt burning of the place?

In several houses where German officers were quartered the furniture was broken up, and wine and underclothing (even female underclothing) was stolen. A Belgian quartermaster of gendarmes saw the daughter of the proprietor of the hotel in which he was staying outraged by two German soldiers.

Many mansions and villas were systematically pillaged. The plunder was all sent off to Germany. At Vedrin a boy was shot because he was found to have in his possession an empty German cartridge case. Twenty-six priests and members of religious orders were shot in the diocese of Namur.

OLD MEN KILLED BY AXES.

In the massacre of Andenne, Dr. Camus, the Burgomaster, who was over 70, was wounded by a rifle shot, "and then finished off by a blow from an axe. His body was dragged along by the feet for some distance. A watchmaker was coming out of his house on the order of the soldiers, supporting on his arm his father-in-law, an old man of 80. Naturally, therefore, he could not hold up both his hands. A soldier stepped up to him and struck him with an axe on the neck. He fell mortally wounded before his own door. His wife tried to bring him assistance, was pushed back into the house, and had to assist helpessly at the last agony of her husband. A soldier threatened to shoot her with his revolver if she crossed the doorsill."

Other victims were old men, the sick, and the paralysed, some of them drawn on wheel-chairs and others pushed on hand carts. An engineer was put apart because he had in his pocket a spanner, which was considered as a weapon. These people, says the report, were shot in presence of the crowd, and all died bravely. Two persons lay face to the ground, with blood from their wounds trickling into the dust, occasionally calling for water. The officers forbade their neighbours to give them any help. One tall red-haired soldier with a scar on his face distinguished himself by the ferocity with which he used an axe. A young boy and a woman were shot.

In the sack of Dinant, details of which have already been given, soldiers discovered some inhabitants of the Faxbourg St. Pierre in the cellars of a brewery there and shot them. Almost all the men of the Faubourg de Leffe were executed en masse. In other parts of the town 12 civilians were killed in a cellar. In the Rue en Ile a paralytic was shot in his armchair. In the Rue Enfer the soldiers killed a young boy of 14. An old woman and all her children were killed in their cellar. A man of 65 years, his wife, his son, and his daughter were shot against a wall. Other inhabitants of Neffe were taken in a barge as far as the rock of Bayard and shot there, among them a woman of 83 and her husband.

On August 23 the Germans entered the village of Hastieres-par-dela. They arrested Dr. Halloy, a surgeon of the Red Cross, and shot him. The ancient church of Hastieres suffered "odious profanation." Horses were stabled in it. The priestly vestments were torn and befouled. The lamps, statues, and holy-water stoups were broken. The reliquary was smashed, and the relics scattered about. Among them were some relics of the Eleven Thousand Virgins of Cologne, which had escaped the fury of the Huguenots of 1,590 and the Revolution of 1790.

WOMEN'S TERRIBLE ORDEAL.

In the village of Surice the old choirman, Charles Colot, aged 88, was shot as he came out of his door; the soldiers rolled his body in a blanket, and set fire to it. A man named Elie Pierrot was seized by the Germans as he was coming out his burning house, carrying his aged stepmother (she was over 80 years of age), and was shot at short range.

A terrible story of the massacre at Surice is told by Mdlle, Aline Diericz, of Tenham:

> There were eighteen men standing in a row; beside the parish priests of Anthee and Onhaye, and the Abbe Gaspiard, there was our own priest, M. Poskin, and his brother-in-law, M. Schmidt, then Doctor Jacques and his son Henri, aged just 16; then Gaston Burniaux, the clerk's son, and Leonard Soumoy; next to them two men named Belbeur and Billy, with the 17-year-old son of the latter; last, two men from Onhaye and Dinant, who had taken refuge in Surice, and two people more whom I did not know. . . . Under our eyes, and amid the shrieks of women who were crying "Shoot me, too; shoot me with my husband!" and the wailing of the children, the men were lined up on the edge of the hollow way which runs from the high road to the bottom of the village. They waved last greetings to us, some with their hands, others with their hats or caps. The young Henri Jacques was leaning on the shoulder of one of the priests, as if to seek help and courage from him: he was sobbing, "I am too young; I can't face death bravely." . . The soldiers fired their volley, and the men fell in a heap. Someone said to me, "Look, they are all down!" But they were not all shot dead; several were finished off by having their skulls beaten in with riflebutts. When the massacre was over the Germans plundered the corpses.
>
> These are but a few of the horrible details given in the report, which, in some concluding remarks, declares: "It has been said that when Belgium makes up the account of her losses, it may appear that the war levied more victims from the civil population than from the men who were called out to serve their country on the battlefield. This prophecy, which seemed contrary to reason, is now confirmed as regards the Province of Namur. In certain parts of it half the male adult population has disappeared. In this twentieth century the people of Namur have had to live through all the frightful details of a mediaeval war, with its traditional episodes of massacres en masse, drunken orgies, sack of whole towns, and general conflagration."

BANGALORE MUNICIPAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

A BISHOP'S VEHEMENT PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 24.

Vigorous opposition was shown at a public meeting to protest against the keeping of liquor bars, gaming tables, and the presence of nautch girls at the forthcoming City Municipal Industrial Exhibition to be held in aid of the Funds for providing comforts for troops at the front. Bishop Robinson of the Methodist Mission was among the speakers, who condemned the proposal of the municipal councillors as demoralizing, disgraceful, and defiling in such a noble cause. On vote being taken the resolution of protest to be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner was defeated by 156 to 90. A fresh effort is going to be made.

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY OF WHEAT EXPORT.

FEELING IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 24.

The announcement of the Government of India's scheme for monopolising the wheat export trade has been received very quietly in Calcutta. The big grain exporting firms are reticent and there is a general feeling that enough is not yet known of the scheme to pronounce as to its merits.

The "Englishman" describes it as a bold and comprehensive measure.

The "Statesman" says the criticism that Government are embarking on an unknown sea may prove well-founded.

PRIZE COURT IN RANGOON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 24.

At the Rangoon Chief Caurt before Justice Robinson yesterday, hearing commenced in the matter of the steamer Alesia which was captured in the Rangoon harbour after the war with Germany began and had been here ever since. It came up for the court to fix the value of the steamer and in lieu of the price to accept an undertaking under Rule 1 of the Prize Court Rules. Mr. Clifton, on behalf of Messrs. Graham and Co., said that his clients had obtained a licence to wind up the Hansa company who were charterers of the steamer,—the court would have to decide if Messrs. Graham and Co. had the *locus standi*. His Honour decided against Mr. Clifton and then heard the evidence of Mr. H. Robertson, the Chief Engineer and Shipping Surveyor to the Government of Burma, as to the valuation of the steamer which the witness estimated at £30,000 as before the war. Prices of ships had gone up considerably since then. The court promised to pass orders after reading the ship's papers.

"QUI S'EXCUSE S'ACCUSE."

The Germans have recently shown a desire to disabuse our Allies of the idea that they are maltreating prisoners. A few days ago an aeroplane dropped several notices in French not far from our lines. The translation is as follows:—

> "French soldiers! The very prevalent idea in your ranks that French prisoners are shot by the Germans does not conform with the truth. Quite the contrary, they are absolutely well treated by the Germans."

Unfortunately for Germany, the evidence as to the treatment in many cases of prisoners of war, and the wild threats made in the Press, to starve them in case of a shortage of food, are not likely to remove the impression conveyed by this notice that "qui s'excuse s'accuse."

In the latest casualty list telegraphed from Home appears the name of Lieut. Hutcheson, Royal Irish Rifles, killed in action in France. The deceased had been an A. D. C. to Sir Harvey Adamson for some time and joined his battalion at the front on outbreak of the war. He was a very popular man and a prominent hockey player.

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GERMANY AND INDIA.

WHO ARE THE BARBARIANS?

The following article By Mr. William Archer appears in the "Daily News and Leader":—

It would be affectation to pretend that the fierce German hatred of England is indifferent to us. In one sense, we welcome it; in another and much deeper sense, we deplore it. We welcome it because it confirms our confidence in the issue of the war. The nation which not only gives way to such a frenzy, but actually takes pride in it, has somehow lost touch with the reality of things; and that is no wholesome frame of mind in which to face a world-conflict. But, on the other hand, it fills all thoughtful people with sorrow that the nation thus afflicted should be Germany. I will not enlarge upon the admiration and gratitude we owe, and have hitherto paid without stint, to that great country. English readers require no such protestations; German readers would put them down, I fear, to hypocrisy. The fact remains, however, that to many of us it is a haunting pain to think of all the years that must pass before sane and human relations can be restored between England and Germany.

One of the sins most commonly laid to our charge is that we are seeking to crush German culture by aid of the dusky savages of India. To this reproach there are two answers: first that no one is threatening German culture; second, that only since the outbreak of the war has Germany discovered that the peoples of India are dusky savages. Hitherto the correct German attitude towards India has been one of admiring patronage. The English, we have been assured, are too dense to appreciate the civilisation, and especially the philosophy of the people whom fate has subjected to their unsympathetic rule. It is Germany that has divined and interpreted the soul of India. The land which is now discovered to be sunk in Asiatic barbarism was, until six months ago, the home of the most ancient, the subtlest, the profoundest Aryan culture.

* * * * *

In the winter of 1892-93, the well-known Orientalist, Dr. Paul Deussen, travelled through India and made a book of his experiences. This is what he tells us, at the very outset, of the actual living culture of modern India:

* * * * *

Familiarity with Sanskrit is by far the best introduction to the higher native classes. . . Not only do the scholars speak Sanskrit with great elegance, not only do the students understand its use as well as the European student of classical philology understands Latin, but the numerous private scholars, holy men, ascetics, to a surprising extent, speak and write Sanskrit with great ease. I have conversed for hours with the Maharaja of Benares in Sanskrit; manufacturers and merchants, if they do not speak, at least understand it; in every little village my first inquiry was for someone who spoke Sanskrit, whereupon someone or other presented himself, who generally ended by becoming my guide, not infrequently my friend. . . . You may even meet with a smattering of Sanskrit among the servants and lower classes.

The details of Dr. Deussen's experience fully bear out this general statement. Wherever he went he found friends—"intelligent, grave and courteous men, differing greatly from Europeans of note in their picturesque and costly garb, but in no way inferior, it seemed to me, in behaviour." A walking-stick given him at Agra he cherishes "as a souvenir not only of the donor but of the magnificent country that lives in our memory as a lost paradise." In the Gaekwar of Baroda's palace:

> We were entertained in as princely a manner as we were lodged; it was not the first time in my life that I have dined at a prince's table, but I have never met with choicer cooking than what we were here regaled with.

Indian music—a very ancient art, but, much and widely cultivated to-day—Dr. Deussen believes to be "as well calculated as our own music to elevate and delight the human soul." As for the Vedanta philosophy, it is, he says,

> built up on the Upanishads, which, in my opinion, must be accounted the best that metaphysical contemplation has produced among mankind. . . . . .
>
> The Vedanta, in its unfalsified form, is the strongest support of pure morality, is the greatest consolation in the sufferings of life and death.—Indians, keep to it.

And it is this people of profound spiritual genius, exquisite art, and dignified, delightful manners that Dr. Deussen's countrymen are now execrating as black barbarians impiously assailing the sacred stronghold of German culture!

* * * * *

It may be said that Deussen, after all, was brought into contact with exceptional people, not to be taken as fair specimens of the three hundred millions of India. But the German observer seems to have had no doubt of the high capacity, the potential civilisation, so to speak, of the mass of the people. This may be gathered from his consistently anti-British tone, his tacit assumption that foreign rule is not a necessity for India, but an undeserved misfortune. He tells us on his first page that he has not "viewed the Indian land and people through the eyes and interests of the English, nor is he in the habit of kneeling before the golden calf of success." At Cawnpore, that city of tragedy, which does indeed remind us of a dark side to the Indian character, Deussen says no word of the massacres, but moralises as follows:

> Had the rebels attained their end, and for a time there was some prospect of their doing so, they would have been held in honour by their nation, as we hold Schill, Scharnhorst, Blucher, and the other heroes of the War of Independence. As they were overthrown, they are now termed mutineers, and their memory decried.

This means, if it means anything, that if the Mutiny had succeeded, India would have been capable, like Germany, of taking an independent and honourable place among the nations of the world—a manifestly impossible result if she is peopled by hordes of barbarians.

As I am not "talking for victory," I will admit that there are two sides to the Indian medal, and that Deussen's anti-English bias leads him to look too exclusively at one side. I hope some day to return to the subject, and to call other German witnesses. In the meantime let me say that to apply the term "barbarian" indiscriminately to the races of India is a monstrous and grotesque absurdity. They are among the finest of races, and their country is, to my mind, without any exception, the most interesting and wonderful in the world. A good deal of "barbarism" does, indeed, survive in India, but it is of a mild, unaggressive, innocuous order, very different from the civilised, scientific barbarism with which we have become so painfully familiar. If the present struggle be indeed the most barbarous since the Thirty Years' War, the fault certainly does not lie with the Indian contingent.

PIRATE POLICY OF GERMANY

BRITAIN UNMOVED.

To-day (Feb. 18) according to the German notices of the submarine blockade, the time of warning expires, and the time to act has arrived, writes the naval correspondent of "The Times." Yet the threat leaves the shippers and skippers of our own and neutral countries without alarm or dismay. Why should they be otherwise? Germany will have no more means of doing harm to-morrow than she has to-day, or has had for the last hundred days and more. She may add a few more mines to the thousands with which she has strewn the sea-paths already. She may divert the efforts of her submarines from the war navy to the mercantile marine, but she cannot multiply their numbers. She cannot act more piratically than she has done already. The cases of the Amiral Ganteaume, the Tokomaru, the Ikaria, the Asturias, and possibly the Oriole, are witness to what she would do on a larger scale if she had the means and the opportunity. Can it be possible that she hopes, under cover of a threat to commerce, to make a further effort to whittle away our sea power? Is all this threatening part of a subtle plan, a gigantic ruse, to blind us to the real object of attack? After all, it is the British Navy that steadily and stedfastly stands between her and the world dominion she is seeking.

It is not to be wondered at that Germany is getting desperate. The battle off the Falklands killed her hopes of ruining our oversea trade. The battle off the Dogger Bank proved the fallaciousness of her claim to dominate the North Sea and raid our coasts. It did more, for it demonstrated the weakness of her conscript-manned fleet. At sight of a British squadron her ships ran away. They can hardly ever hope again to have the opportunity to fight under such favourable conditions of relative strength and numbers. Before that battle, our seamen hoped to win. Now they are convinced that they will.

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

For many years Germany has been preparing for this war, maturing her schemes, sharpening her weapons, and making provision of men, money, and material. She has even stored ammunition in the crypts of her cathedrals. It may be that she feels the pinch so far as the supply of reserve munitions of war is concerned, but she undoubtedly has ample means for carrying it on for many months to come. It is significant, however, that the German authorities appear to be somewhat uneasy lest the popular anticipations and hopes they have aroused should not be realized by the result of to-day's efforts. They have been so lavish of their threats, and made so much of the dangers which are to menace all shipping in the "war zone," so soon as the blockade takes effect, that there is a great likelihood of disappointment if something in the nature of a revolution does not occur. In the meantime, our naval authorities have not waited for any particular day to begin fresh efforts in foiling the tactics of the enemy. Even to the submarine, as Mr. Churchill said, they are satisfied that they can offer a good defence, and that an effective reply can be made. So far as the Mercantile Marine is concerned, moreover, Captain Propert has shown how the unwelcome attentions of under-water craft may be baffled. Within the past week a most telling retort to the boastful proclamations of the German naval chiefs has been afforded by the two air raids upon the Belgian coast.

It may be that we shall lose a few more ships, but these pin-pricks can have no permanent or material impression upon the final outcome of the conflict. Even if the loss should be of warships, these can and will be replaced, as Mr. Churchill has told us. As even Admiral von Koster is forced to admit, if in the next 12 months every German ship was sunk, and with a corresponding British vessel, our relative position in the world's navies would still be maintained. German hopes, even of reducing us to the condition of a second-rate naval Power, are shattered.

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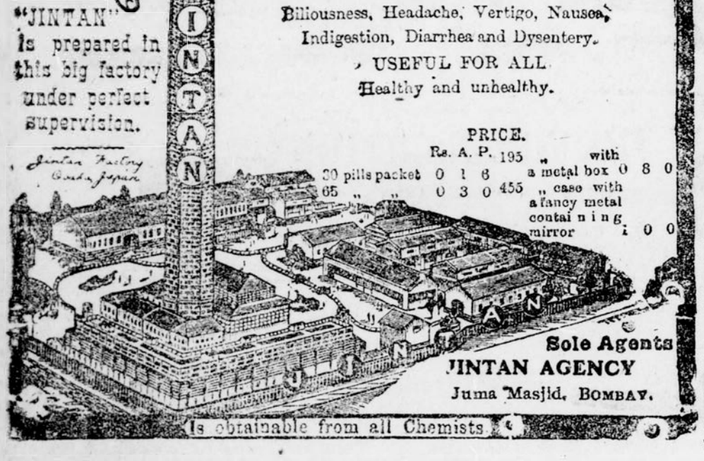
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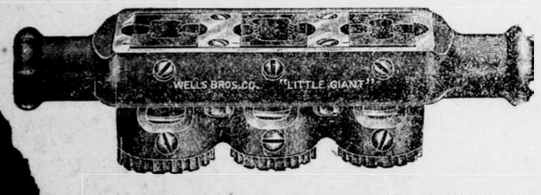

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